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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,510.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5-30 P.M.				
12th Sept	CALEDONIA	7358		
19th „	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th „	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th „	ARABIA	7903		
17th „	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6523
24th „	PERSIA	7951		
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th „	CALEDONIA	7358		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th „	EGYPT	7912		
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th „	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th „	PERSIA	7951		
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th „	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T 8th „	CALEDONIA	7358		
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd „	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY	
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct.	1908
SYDNEY	4,118	Henrio	29th Oct.	„
COMANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov.	„
SWRA	5,578	Schmitz	24th Dec	„
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan.	1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb.	„

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COMANIEN	4,143	Magnen	11th Sept.	1908
SWRA	5578	Schmitz	9th Oct.	„
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov.	„

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† PRASSIDENT	2400	Muhlbauer	21st „
* REICHSTAG	2100	Jacobsen	2nd Oct.

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LINGA	2171	Mon 14th Sept.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 10th Sept.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 11th Sept.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

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S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Sept, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th Sept., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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S.S. "LAWADA," 2,209 tons, sailing on or about the 12th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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8th September, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4,386	P. Badesich	1st October 1908
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	6882	M. Dabcovich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,386	P. Badesich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
CHINA	3999	G. Bergaglian,	24th Sept. 1908.

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ACTING AGENT,
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Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

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The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6,716	24th Sept 08.
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct „
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th „ „
KLYSIA	A. Haig	6,500	14th Nov „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
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Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
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Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
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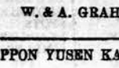
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents. Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	.....	12th Sept.
KAGHSHIMA MARU	..	T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	26th Sept	8th Oct.

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N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

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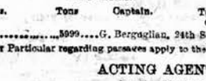
TRADE 

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"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a sailor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a sign that the Emprie has reconized, and does ecognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England. But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English bookselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggot Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Raven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and soldiers of the Empire.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. B. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly interesting for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (including postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

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MERCHANTS AND DEALERS CAN OBTAIN SMALL SAMPLE LOTS AT FOLLOWING RATES.

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MIXED PICKLES	5	8	per doz.
PICALILLI	5	4	Do.
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PACKED IN SQUARE GLASS JARS, with patent lever lid.
PACKING FREE. FREE ON RAILS BOMBAY.
Cash with Order or V. P. (V. P. Comm. Extra).
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, and paleness of the blood, attention to and knowledge for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly marvellous. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and inefficiency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WILLIAM DE ROOS, Lawfully appointed Executor," in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1845

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 6th instant and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for damages, &c., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise, they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

No. 30, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "CIRCASSIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through-Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods falling. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

RACE SPECIALS, WEDNESDAY, the 9th September, 1908, to POONA, leave 2nd Class 11-25, First Class 12-0. Further particulars apply to Station Superintendent.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY & SAURDAY, the 11th and 12th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

LEUCODERMA of any stage is challenged to be cured positively by "CYNIX," the unique external remedy. It is the only cure par excellence in warding off the white patches with convexed scolloped borders once for all so as not to recur in future—the skin regaining its normal hue. No other has yielded such high percentage of recovery. Bottle, Rs. 6 and 10.—BRITISH INDIAN PHARMACY, Ranaghat, Bengal.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that on SATURDAY, the 5th and WEDNESDAY, the 9th September, 1908, QUEEN'S ROAD from the Chowpatty Level Crossing to its junction with Walkeshwar Road will be RESERVED for public purposes, between the hours of 4 and 8 P.M., on account of the immersion of Ganpatis.

This order is made under Sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Bombay Act IV. of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 1st September, 1908.

THE C. P. & BERAR EXHIBITION GUIDE.

A CIRCULATION of 5,000 copies only is guaranteed and not 10,000 as orginally advertised. "No reduction will be made in the price of advertisements."

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Ex S. S. UGANDA,
TO ARRIVE IN CALCUTTA ABOUT
20TH SEPTEMBER,
220 OF THE PICKED HORSES OF AUSTRALIA.

MR. J. A. JOHNSON, of Lyndhurst, Woodend, Victoria, begs to announce that he will arrive in Calcutta by the s. s. UGANDA, about 20th September, with a shipment of

220 of the finest horses ever landed in India, comprising about

75 Well Matched pairs and teams of Red Roans, Blue Roans, Blacks, Bays, Browns, and Prebalds;

ALSO

70 very high class rotting horses, Ladies' hackneys, Paperchasers, Cobs, Polo Ponies, Maiden Thoroughbreds, etc.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1908.

ISSUE OF RUPEES THIRTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

With the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Section 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite TENDERS for Rs. 30 LAKHS, bearing interests at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (*f*) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 8th September 1908 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1908.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December 1908 at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1908.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and subscribed "Tender for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1908, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 2,90,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By order of the Board,

W. N. SHILSTONE,
SECRETRY.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
ESPLANDE ROAD,
BOMBAY, 22ND AUGUST, 1908.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE,

SEPTEMBER, 18TH AND 21ST.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT BY LOCAL AMATEURS.

PERFORMERS:—

Mesdames Binning, Bowen, Brooks, Coombs, DeBerry, Harter, Hick, Paterson Brown, Proes, Rumboll, Stevens, Wilson and Wood

Messrs. Baker, Binning, Branson, Cassels, Cole, Coombs, Cottrell, Croft, Cuthbert, Gillet, Glendinning, Jackson, Johnston, Kent, Sanderson, Saunders, Tresilian and West.

Mr. Croft will sing and dance "The Cake Walk," by Leslie Stuart.

The Music will be under the direction of Mr. Clement Robinson.

PART I.

GEORGIA SING SONG.

Powerful Chorus, Dances.

PART II.

THE CAFE CONCERT.

Introducing "Sambo" (The Gay Parisienne), "The Cake Walk," "It's away we have in the army (Lady Madcap), "O Peaceful England," and "Yeomen of England" (Merrie England), "Never mind the Weather" (Sergeant Brue).

Choruses from San Toy, etc.

Mr. Cottrell will play Banjo Solo "Pompadour.' Orchestra from the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers' Band, by kind permission.

Box office is kindly undertaken by Messrs. S. ROSE and Co.

The proceeds will be given to the GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR

Huntly Blend,

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When you ask for

Club Blend

SEE THAT IT IS IN A

Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

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SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

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BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
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and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Please Read This!

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

BALSAMIC EXPECTORANT DROPS.

Will be found of the greatest value in Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Asthma, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis and other affections of the Chest.

A Bottle Should be Kept in Every House.

In Bottles at Rs. 1-8 each.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From Babu Devi Prasad, *Jitoura*,—"Please send me two bottles of Balsamic Expectorant Drops per V. P. Parcel. Your Medicine has been tried in several Asthmatic cases and is doing wonderful effect in that disease."

From R. G., *Kotagiri*.—"The Drops have really done wonders for my bronchial Catarrh, and I expect to be quite freed from it before I have finished the first bottle. I take the drops at bedtime only, and have not used more than half a bottle, yet the troublesome secretions have almost entirely ceased and the tubes are clear nearly all the day. I have frequently used *Jayn's Expectorant* and with good immediate results; but it always causes headache and drowsiness and does not agree with me. Your Drops are perfectly free from any injurious effect, and I fancy rather act as a tonic over and above their expectorant virtues. I have had this Catarrh more or less for three or four years, and am delighted to be comparatively free from it now. I should have written before to thank you, but thought it better to give the Drops a fair trial first."

From T. Otter, Esq., District Surveyor, *Nellore*.—"Please send per V. P. Parcel (to be sent by Train) addressed as below, two bottles of Balsamic Expectorant Drops.

"I have to state that your Medicines are very effectual and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please."

From L. Young, Esq., Loop Line, E. I. R. *Rampur Haut*.—"Sir, will you kindly despatch by V. P. P., on receipt, being urgent, a bottle of 'Balsamic Expectorant Drops.'

"I took a bottle some months ago, and it had the desired effect."

From T. E. Spencer, Esq., *Benares*.—"An old man bought one bottle of your medicine called 'Balsamic Expectorant' and it did him much good. I have got lots of medicine for him from the hospital, but none of them have given him the relief that yours has."

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY.

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MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they can on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System & Timely check can be administered. Those who use them recommend them to their Acquaintances. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free for 14 stamps. DEPOT: Pharm. Chemist, POONAMALLEE HIGHROAD.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—WARDS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club." Fort.

BAEL and RED GUM SYRUP.—This is an agreeable preparation and is a guaranteed cure for those suffering from Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. Per bot., Rs. 1. PHILLIPS & Co.

BIKING MADE EASY.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure. Try the Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A.1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MULLINS

Pressed Steel
ROWING BOATS
11 to 16 ft. long.
Complete with Oars, Rudders, &c.

PRICES FROM

Rs. 200 TO Rs. 250.

Colored Illustrated Sheet with Prices and all Particulars on Application.

Inspection Invited.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 300 Bags Rangoon Boiled Rice.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at B Shed Prince's Dock, by order of Mr. Salay Mahomed Cassum and on account and at the risk of Sha Poonja Gurramsey,

Ex s. s. "Urlana,"

300 bags Rangoon boiled rice.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the goods removed within two days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00 000
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	53 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

H. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-13 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

Estd. since 1833. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT-SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c., &c., have in a few words, been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg, Bombay, Kurrachi, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Thaiping (Perak), Ipoh (Perak), Medan, Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Kwala Lumpor, Bangkok, Batavia, Soerabaya, Manilla, Cebu (Philippines), Hongkong, Foochow, Saigon, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Tuticorin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Nowera-Eliya, Camp Aden, Steamer Point-Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND
Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR: The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, B.A. Cantab), Bar-at-law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab; Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Rupar Press Co., Ld.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc., etc.

1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 6, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. at per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
5. SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.

Drafts granted on and Bills and Railwar Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.

For further particulars please Apply to—

FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-13 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horisontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Re. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.
SCURVY
ECZEMA
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS
PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the Writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful effic

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,630 tons, Captain B Tait, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain S. H. Stockwell, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Suckawana, 2,468 tons, Captain F. W. Gray, will sail to-day for Bengkalis, with ballast.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's. steamer Monsoori, 2735 tons, Captain J. Hannah, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with 860 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Hoseinee, 693 tons, Captain G. J. Jourdan, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, &c., with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Colaba, 3,899 tons, Captain J. Robertson, will sail to-day for Hull and Leith, with a general cargo, and Mrs. Ross and 2 children and 15 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday 5th September should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook...Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell'.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept 7.

Argyll.....2205 Robinson .....Coti Bros & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evenson .....W & A Graham & Co
Bullock Myle...2105 Curtis.....K Nixon & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Calcutta .....2244 Young .....Bombay Co
City of Lucknow2371 Bryck.....K N & Co
Dwarka.....759 Cuthbuh .....M M & Co
Firooze.....2605 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Inchborva...2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar .....4607 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Kirklee.....2275 Watson.....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Martin.....2433 Archer ..... The Bombay Co
Oceana .....3607 Shanghai .....27-10 P & O S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'fins Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbetter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tinner .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ..2255 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2923 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Strathgarry.....4840 Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Ujina.....3426 Brocq .....M M & Co
Uriana.....3384 Robertson ...N F...M M & Co
Xima .....148 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
Zoroaster... 2376 Wickham .....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Dido	3127	Jackson	Hull	12-9	F Muir & Co
B Clan Macleod	3043	Fisheden	Chittagong	15-9	F M & Co
C & E City of Agra	3096	Buck	K'chi	7-9	K N & Co
D & E Bardistan	2501	Davies	Dan'k'rk	15-9	M M & Co
F Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	15-9	P & O Co
H Rahmani	1172	Geddie	Jedda	14-9	B & P S N Co
H Moshtari	1110	Gore	Busch	20-9	Bo & P S N Co
L Courland	760	Ebrahim	Repairing		B & S N Co Ld
M Egypt	4178	Summers	London	26-9	P & O Co
M Caledonia	3529	Tocque	London	12-9	P & O Co
N Strathblane	2820	Smith	Philadelphia	9-9	R A Willes
O Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	R.S. Ports	24-9	B & P S N Co
P Hampton	2780	Courtney	...New Port	8-9	K N & Co
Q Kaiser	1714	Pohleser	Z'bar	11-9	A Irandes

H W P D

Kaveri.....553 Mahomed .....N F..... Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia...4315 Haig...L'pool 20-9 W & A G & Co
3 D Balduino.....2 84 Maganzini G. n'a ..... 15-9 F & R 4 N Co
4 Iachia.....2481 Belsite ...Shanghai ...F R S N Co
6 Colaba 3899...Robertson ...M'borough 7-9M M & Co
8 Wakamiya Maru...3437 Yamawaki..... Kobe 12-9 N Y Kaisha
10&11 Glenlyon 2654 Fairly...Calcutta 7-9 K N & Co
16 Alavi....2324 Hill.....Jeddah...24-9 B & P S N Co

M W Dry Dock

Hoseinee.....991 Gourdan ...Busreh 7-9 Bo & P S N Co
Ujina .....3492 Phillip .. Calcutta ...10-9 M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Circassia s	Tait	Liverpool Aug 13

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Kamra s	Alton	Persian Gulf &c.
	Heathdene s	Tippett	Calcutta.
	Lings s	Rothwell.....	Karachi &c
	Monsoori s	Haunah	Jeddah
	Beme s.....	Stockwell	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday.

Steamer Hoseinee Jourdan for Persian Gulf &c
" Lackawana Gray for Bengkalis,
" Colaba Robertson for Hull &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Kaisar for Zanzibar &c
" Dwarka for Persian Gulf &c
" City of Agra for Karachi.
" Delta for China &c.
" D Balduino for Genoa &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
7	Dalc	Calcutta
23	Nonsuch	Calcutta
Sept.		
4	Norfolk	Calcutta
5	Virawa	Calcutta
5	Clan Maclaren	Coast

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Delhi, left Hongkong, on the 5th instant.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN SUNDAY AUGUST 29.

ARRIVALS. Date	Vessels.	From	DEPARTURE. Date	To
June 21	Petronia	Copenhagen	Aug.	
July 9	H. M. S. Diu (Port Gun Boat)	Sea		
31	Silver Spray	Southampton	24	Seychelles
Aug. 5	Tuna	Perim		
13	R. N. Colonna	Ras Alula		
15	Qaeda	Calcutta	26	Gall for order
	H.M. S. Proserpine	Colombo		
18	Africa	D'Jibouti	23	D'Jibouti
20	S. M. S. Seead	Dar-es-Salaam	29	Do.
	Ior			
21	Clifton Hall	Cardiff		
22	Falcon	Somali Coast	24	Somali Coast
	Teutania	Yokohama	23	Marseilles
23	Luzo	Bremen		Yokohama
	Berbera	Middlesbrough		Zanzibar
	Meyun	Perim	24	Perim
	Chapra	Bombay	23	Antwerp
	Egypt	London		Bombay
	Strathay	Cheribon		Port Said
	Woodcock	Makalla	25	Hodeidah
24	Dinsha chall	Java	24	Delaware B.W.
	Clan Macdonald	Batavia		Port Said
	Istria	China		Hamburg
	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Trieste	26	Calcutta via Karachi
25	Maria Valeria	Perim		Sea
	Hoseinee	Jeddah	25	Bombay
	Peloro	Red Sea Ports	26	Red Sea Ports
	Ville de la ciotat	Marseilles	25	Yokohama
26	Flavio Gioia	Mussawa	26	Mussawa
	Gueisenau	Bremen		Australia
	Palawan	London		Calcutta
	Binger	D'Jibouti	27	D'Jibouti
	Afghanistan	Barry	29	Busreh
	G. Ferd. Laeiz	China	26	Hamburg
	Prinzessin	Hamburg	27	Durban
	Himalaya	Sydney		London
	Arcadia	Bombay	30	Bombay
	H. M. S. Crescent	Portsmouth	27	Shanghai
28	Saint Patrick	New York	28	Yokohama
	Borneo	Calcutta		London
	Africa	Berbera		Perim
	R.I.M.S. Dalhousie	Berbera		
	Brazilian Republican	Hongkong		
	Cruiser Benjamin Constant			
29	Sk. Berkhud	Perim		
	Falcon	Somali Coast		
	Duc Balduino	Genoa	29	Bombay

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 7.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia—4 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 88 cases bristles, Nizamudin and Co; 26 bales skins and hides, H. O. H. Moosa; 42 bales skins and hides, H. N. and H. Esa; 52 bales skins, S. D. Sassoon and Co.; 24 cases Indian condiments, M. Poonjiaji and Sons; 2,000 cwts. castorseed, Ralli Bros; 33 bales hides and skins, R. M. Kooka; 142 bales hides, W. and A. Graham and Co; 1 bale carpets, G. P. Shabrides and Co; 8 bundles woollen carpet, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—102 cwts gum, P. Jethabhoy; 50 cwts, cajoonuts, S. Damjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—50 bales hemp, R. Reeve and Co; 400 cwts banemeal, Croft, Mody and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—200 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 1077 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 227 bales twist, P B Petit and Co; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

Wakamiya Maru s—50 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 16 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bardistan s—2,000 cwt rapeseed and 2,000 cwt poppyseed, 52 bales cotton, Rally Bros; 600 cwt gum, M Jafferbhoy; 8,000 cwt poppyseed and 6,001 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co., 2,000 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D and O Balduino s—2,976 cwt castorseed, J Fachiri; 5,000 cwt linseed, Thaw Wallace and Co.; 5,000 cwt. linseed, K Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed and 2,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D and O Balduino's—1,000 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 3 600 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Bhimji and Co; 200 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 62 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR LEGHORN.

D and O Balduino s—2,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR VALETTA-MATTA.

D and O Balduino s—21 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakamiya Maru s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 8th September.

There will be Drill for Recruits at the Town Hall this evening at 6 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th September.

471. PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

It is notified for information that the annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on the 25th Sept.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 8th September.

386.—Detail for the week ending 12th Instant:—

To-day Tuesday, 8th Inst.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

Wednesday, 9th Inst.—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday, 10th Inst.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a.m.

"I" Coy Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday, 11th Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Cannon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Saturday 12th Inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

387.—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

388.—Rifle Matches—The conditions of the Viceroy's Competition for 1908-1909 have been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

The following extracts are published for information:—

The Competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks.

Entrance fee Rs 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 20th September 1908.

No post entries allowed. The first stage (i. e.) 200, 500 and 600 yards (aggregate) to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1908.

The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 3 stages is Rs 5,110.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BATLIWALA—Sept. 7, Bai Bhikaiji, widow of the late Mr. Hormusji Sorabji Batliwala, aged 53, at her residence, New Marine Lines. Funeral at 8 a.m. (B. T.) to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KAUNTZE—September 2, at Coonoor, the wife of Captain B. C. Kauntze, 86th C. I., Garrison Quarter-Master, Fort St. George, of a son, prematurely.

PALMER—August 30, at Simla, the wife of Mr. F Palmer, of a daughter.

TURING—September 1, at Coonoor, the wife of J. M. Turing, of a son.

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 48m.; High water, 9-49m., 9-40a; Low water, 2-55m., 3-59a.

Opening of tenders for Bombay Improvement Trust new Loan of thirty lakhs.

Hingolee Press Company, Macmillan Building, 2-30 p.m.

PHASE OF THE MOON.—Sept. 10th, Full Moon, 5h. 53-3m p.m.; Sept. 17th, Last Quarter, 4h. 3-4m. p.m.; Sept. 25th, New Moon, 8h. 29-4m. p.m.; Sept 10th, in Perigee, 1h, p.m.; Sept 22nd, in Apogee 5h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, September 9.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Colaba Land and Mill Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p. m. Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills, 17 Elphintone Circle, 3-30 p. m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 47m.; High water, 10-33m., 10-34a.; Low water, 3-48m., 4-42a.

Thursday, September 10.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half yearly general meeting, 6 30 p. m. Cricket, Parsis vs. Presidency, Poona. Concert in the Y. M. C. A. Hall in aid of the Zenana Mission School, Girgaum, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 47m.; High water, 11-14m., 11-24a.; Low water, 4 37m., 5-21a.

Friday, September 11.—Bank holiday. Cricket, Parsis vs. Poona, Poona. All India United Insurance Company, 7 Green Street, 4-30 p. m. H. H. The Maharana Shri Ajitsingji Mills, 2 Dalal Street, 4-30 p. m. Gymkhana Cricket matches: "A" Team vs. Ahmednagar, home. "B" Team vs. Improvement Trust, away. Sun rises, 6h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water, 11-54m. Low water, 5-23m. 5-59a.

Saturday, September 12.—Bank holiday. Cricket, Gymkhana "B" Team vs. Mahomedan Cricket Club, away. Parsi New Year Eve. Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 45m. High water, 0-12m., 0-33a. Low water, 6-7m., 6-37a.

Sunday, September 13.—13th Sunday after Trinity. Parsee New Year's Day. Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 44m.; High water, 0-59m., 1-12a; Low water, 6-51m.; 7-16a.

Monday, September 14.—Bombay Municipal Corporation. Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 43m.; High water, 1-46m., 1-52a.; Low water 7-35m., 7-56a.

THE TILAK APPEAL CASE.—Judgment in the Tilak Appeal case will be delivered by the Chief Justice at the High Court at 11-30 a.m. to day.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of August was 772, of whom 563 were males and 209 females.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commenced on the 1st instant, terminated yesterday; and the Sessions were formally dissolved.

THE MILL-HANDS AND THEIR HEADGEAR.—Some more meetings were held by the mill-hands belonging to the Moon and the Gold Mohur Mills to effect the change in their headgear. About a hundred of the former and 200 of the latter mill have decided to tie "pheutas" on the head instead of the skull caps.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Yacht Club, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

Entre' Acte	Fanello ..... Gazgs
Overture	Raymond ..... Thomas
Selection	My Mimosa Maid ..... Reubens
Valse	Amaretten Tanze ..... Gung'l
Selection	The Merry Widow ..... Lehar
Song	Sleep and Forget ..... C White

BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-15 p.m., to-day:—

March	Silver Myrtles ..... Carl Ball
Song	Schlummerlied ..... R Schumann
Valse	Tanz Geister ..... R Vallstedt
Selection	The Orchid ..... Caryll
New Dance	La Braquetta ..... J Clarke
American Sketch	By the Swanee River... Myddleton

DERAILMEMT NEAR KHUTWANSA.

THE engine tender and front brake of the Up Calcutta Bombay Mail was derailed near Khutwansa on the north-east section of the G. I. P. Railway, at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The engine and permanent way were damaged, but no persons were injured. The causes of the derailment has not yet been ascertained. The road was likely to have been repaired by 5 o'clock yesterday. The passengers in the train proceeded to their destination by the Up Punjab Mail, which follows shortly after.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

COMMISSION IN POSTAGE STAMPS.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Government of India to the Indian Merchants' Chamber in reply to the latter's representation on the subject of the discontinuance of commission on the sale of postage stamps:—

"In continuation of Mr. Rainy's letter dated the 15th June, I am directed to reply to your letter, dated the 21st May, in which it was requested that the orders of the Government of India discontinuing the payment of commission on the sale of quarter anna and half anna postage stamps might be withdrawn, on the ground that the public had suffered inconvenience, owing to the absence of the facilities which they formerly enjoyed of purchasing postage stamps in the localities where they resided and at all times.

I am to say that the Government of India were aware that the abolition of discount on the sale of postage stamps might have the effect of making the purchase of postage stamps less easy, and since the new system was introduced all possible steps have been taken to obviate inconvenience to the public. It is understood that the number of stamp vendors has been considerably reduced, but it is not correct to say that the stamp vendor has been abolished, for licensed vendors of general stamps are still required to maintain a week's supply of half-anna and one-anna unified postage and revenue stamps for sale to the public. During the year 1907-1908, more than 900 new post offices were opened throughout India, of which at least 400 were established specially to meet the convenience of the public in the purchase of postage stamps. All Government telegraph offices are now required to keep a stock of postage stamps for sale to the public, and many of these offices are open after the local post offices have closed for the day. The post office, moreover, now employs men to sell stamps at the larger offices throughout the country, and the hours of attendance of these men have been fixed to suit local circumstances. In the case of Bombay City, for example, these vendors sell stamps to the public at the General Post office till 9-15 p. m. at Kalbadevi and Mandvi till 8 p. m., at Girgaon, Umarkhadi, and Byculla till 7-30 p. m. and at all other sub-offices till 6-30 p. m. The Government of India believe that these measures have proved sufficient to obviate inconvenience and that the public generally have now accepted the new arrangements as satisfactory.

As regards the complaint that native merchants generally despatch their letters at night and require postage stamps at late hours, I am to say that there is no good reason why business people, knowing that they have letters to despatch late at night, should not provide themselves with the postage stamps they require before the local post and telegraph offices close for the night. I am to point out that in Bombay city, there are, besides the general post office, 36 town sub-offices at which the public can purchase stamps up to the hours mentioned in paragraph 2 of this letter. At four combined post and telegraph offices postage stamps can be obtained till 9 p. m. and at one till 7 p. m. there are also 11 departmental telegraph offices, some of which are open all night and the remainder up to hours varying from 7 p. m. to 8 p. m. and there are 11 licensed vendors of general stamps all of whom, as already stated, are compelled to keep and sell postage stamps,

I am to say that the Government of India are satisfied that no serious inconvenience has been caused to the public by the abolition of discount on the sale of postage stamps. They desire me to inform you that, for administrative reasons, it would be impossible in any case to revert to the former system,

JODHPUR-BIKANER RAILWAY BREACHED.

A cyclone passed over Jodhpur on the night of September 1st, giving a rainfall of 10 inches in 12 hours. Many bunds near Jodhpur have burst, thus breaching the railway bank, and the rivers between Marwar Junction and Luni Junction are in high flood. All railway communication between Sind and Marwar Junction and Jodhpur is interrupted as well as telegraphic communication between Jodhpur and Luni Junction. It is hoped that the route via Phulera, Luni, and Hyderabad will be opened again in a few days.

ARRIVALS,

Per s. s. "Oceanien," September 11.

Passengers expected to arrive here from Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Oceanien," on the 10th instant, at 6 a. m.:—

Bacchus, Mr and Mrs	Latman, Mr
Barlow, Capt	Moberley, Mr and Mrs
Balms, Mr E	Macpherson, Rev E C
Dallaporta, Mr	Moriarty, Mr E J
Dhairgawan, Mr K G	Sorabjee, Miss and maid
Dube, Mr	Shapurjee, Mr and family
Dube, Mrs	Sullivan, Mr.
Eyres, Mr M R	Sharling, Mr
Govinet, Mr	Sullivan, Mrs
Gadgel, Mrs and children	Sharling, Mrs
Gohn, Mr A M	Thomas, Mr
Guzder, Mr	Vatchagandy, Mr S A
Henry, Mrs	Westraffe, Mr
Haubetz, Sergt	Walker, Mr
Nazir, Miss	Whetstole, Mr

MEMORY MEANS MONEY.
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THEREBY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundations of success. A man with a defective memory cannot succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bot, of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G Market, Bombay, No. 2.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 7.

The Bay Monsoon has again given nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal and Chota Nagpur and local rain in Upper Burma and the rest of North-East India.

The depression, which appeared off the South Madras Coast, occasioned nearly general rain on the East Coast, as far North as Nellore and local rain in the rest of South India.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon has given general rain in the extreme East of the United Provinces and East Central India and local rain in the Central Provinces; but in North-West India, the rainfall ceased entirely and skies are almost cleared.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Thayetmyo, three quarters of an inch; Mimbu, one inch; Tezpur, Bogra and Chailbassa, one and a half inches; Samba'pur and Shillong, one inch; Cherrapoonjee, four inches; Dhubri, two inches; Berhampore, six inches; Darjeeling, five inches; Jalpaiguri and Darbhanga, three inches; Patna, three quarters of an inch; Gorakhpur, one inch; Nellore and Negapatam, three inches; Cuddapah and Madura, two inches; Mysore, one and a half inches; Madras, three quarters of an inch.

The air is still damper, than usual, in North-West India, temperature everywhere is normal or in defect.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and the provinces of Bengal and local rain in Upper Burma, Eastern Bengal, Assam the East United Provinces and the Central Provinces of the Peninsula.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade	Byculla	Colaba	Fort
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	65 31	62-30	62-03	47-10
Monday, 7th September	0-35	0-35	0-19	0-09
Total	65-66	62-65	62-22	47-19
Up to same date last year	90-39	90-20	95-32	97-38

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 7.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill	0 10	58 01	45-43	89-20

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 7TH SEPTEMBER 1908.

Amritsar.—Cotton crop accounts less favourable. Cotton damaged by four annas up to now.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Amraoti.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain.

Khamgaon.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants want fine weather, and crop prospects improving Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Food-grains doing well.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. Break needed generalv. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower partially and want fine weather.

Broach.—Cloudy but no rain. Looks like rain. Break needed generally. Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding.

Viramgam.—Looks like clearing up.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing, and crop accounts satisfactory.

Dholera.—Looks like clearing up.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Barsi.—Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operation getting a fair start.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains sowing backward.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 5th September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Rawalpindi and Ambala but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature continues in defect in the North and the South-West Punjab but is equal to the average elsewhere; the minimum is normal everywhere. Winds are northerly at Rawalpindi and south-easterly at Lahore and Multan and south-westerly at Sirsa and westerly at the other stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal. Winds are north-north-westerly to north-easterly in the north-west and south-westerly to westerly elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah has had a light fall of rain. Heavy cloud persists in Lower Sind but elsewhere skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has generally fallen and both the maximum and minimum are in defect except at Jacobabad where they are normal. Winds are south-easterly in Upper Sind and westerly to north-westerly over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over nearly the whole division. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal. Winds are west-south-westerly or westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Saugor has had 0·56 inch Aurangabad 0·26 inch, Nagpur 0·33 inch, and Chanda 0·50 inch Skies are heavily overcast in the north-east and east but elsewhere cloud has decreased and is now generally only light to moderate. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds remain northerly at Nagpur and south-westerly to west-north-westerly over the rest of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded at Ratnagiri, but are moderately to heavily overcast elsewhere. The moisture in the air has decreased but is till equal to the average. Temperature is generally normal. Winds are westerly at Bombay; all other stations have calms.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar records 0·28 inch. Cloud has decreased especially in the North Bombay Deccan and skies are now generally only lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity has decreased and is normal everywhere and temperature is equal to the average. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

General Remarks.—The only important feature of the weather to-day is the area of relatively low pressure in the south-west of the Bay of Bengal which is, however, very shallow. It has caused fairly heavy precipitation in South-East Madras.

Rainfall has been local in the Central Provinces but elsewhere only isolated falls have occurred.

A few falls may occur on the West Coast, in the Central Provinces and the Deccan,

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Roshire (6th)	98·6	82·6	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	0·00
Muscat (6th)	93·3	85·1	...	0·00
Multan	94·3	79·5	...	8·53
Pawalpindi	88·9	74·1	...	42·23
Lahore	90·9	77·2	...	30·03
Sirsa	95·3	76·6	...	21·04
Ambala	91·5	77·0	...	17·00
Delhi	91·7	78·2	...	37·40
Agra	93·5	77·0	...	32·85
Mainpuri	92·3	77·5	...	24·78
Jhansi	91·5	77·5	...	34·14
Cawnpore	93·4	78·5	...	32·40
Allahabad	92·1	79·5	...	31·11
Jacobabad	100·6	79·3	...	2·80
Karacbi	84·5	75·0	...	5·60
Ajmer	83·9	73·2	...	33·11
Jaipur	90·2	75·1	...	35·01
Kotah	85·0	75·1	0·11	29·21
Bhuj	88·1	74·0	...	14·15
Dwarka	83·8	76·7	...	13·33
Veraval	83·7	77·8	...	21·13
Rajkot	89·4	71·2	...	17·53
Bhavnagar Para	91·6	75·0	...	23·44
Surat	86·6	76·1	...	43·84
Ahmedabad	89·1	74·7	...	32·21
Deesa	89·8	72·4	...	37·41
Neemuch	82·0	69·8	...	24·01
Indore	81·1	69·1	0·05	24·07
Jubbulpore	84·5	75·8	0·09	55·97
Saugor	92·1	73·0	0·56	43·61
Hoshangabad	85·1	73·9	0·26	35·16
Khandwa	85·2	72·1	...	17·47
Akola	85·7	72·1	...	29·42
Amraoti	84·3	71·8	3·04	25·40
Nagpur	89·6	75·6	0·33	39·50
Chanda	85·0	75·5	0·50	49·56
Raipur

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

DR. SVEN HEDIN'S TOUR.

THE "PIONEER".—Dr. Sven Hedin, in his approaching return to India, has been narrowly preceded by one of his own articles. The August number of "Harper's Monthly" contains a paper in which the long-lost traveller summarizes his discoveries, and shows the route which he took from Shigatse. It was from that place that news was received in India from him some eight months ago, his letters reaching Calcutta readily enough by way of Gyantse and the Chumbi Valley. He now explains that the statement as to his intention to visit Lhassa from Shigatse was incorrect, as that part of eastern Tibet opened out by the Younghusband Mission had least attraction for him. He does not even refer to the unexplored reaches of the Brahmaputra, where gigantic falls are known to exist, though at one time he was credited with the ambition of solving the mystery connected with the great Tibetan river. It appears that he reached Shigatse from Leh "at the expense of 100 caravan animals and twenty thousand rupees," taking six months over the journey. He was able to take up his residence in the heart of Shigatse town without hindrance from the Tibetans, "and this at a moment when the country was being more hermetically sealed than ever before." It was at a time when preparations were in hand for the feast of the New Year, a period at which the Tibetans are too much occupied to see or hear anything else. But his troubles soon began. He writes:—"The negotiation I carried on for a month and-a-half with the Chinese residents in Tibet—Thang Derin in Lhassa, Lien Derin Amban of Lhassa, and Gow Daloj in Gyangtse—as well as with two representatives of the Tibetan Government, are so astounding that of themselves they would form an exciting chapter in the account of this journey." This "bonne bouche" is kept for a future occasion, and we have to content ourselves with the more prosaic side of the story. At the outset Gow Daloj wrote impertenently that Sven Hedin had no right to be in Tibet, and that he would be arrested and sent over the frontier to India if he appeared at Gyangtse. A copy of the Convention between Great Britain and China was sent with this letter, in which, of course, it was clearly stated that no European could remain in Tibetan territory without Chinese permission. The polite retort to this was that the authorities should have stopped the traveller long before he reached Shigatse, if they considered his presence undesirable: the responsibility was theirs, and, moreover, they were also responsible for his safe return. Then came amiable letters from the two high madarins in Lhassa, advising Sven Hedin to return by the route which he had come. His reply was that he would consent to do so if supplied with 100 horses and provisions for six months. Finding their visitor so obstinate, the Chinese tried trickery. Gow Daloj wrote "in the strictest confidence" suggesting that application should be made to the madarins for permission to journey to India through Gyantse. This was the last thing which Sven Hedin wanted, for, as he puts it, his fifth journey would then have come to an ignominious end before he had accomplished half the work he wished to do. There remained to him the last chance of bluffing both Chinese and Tibetans. Ignoring Gow Daloj he addressed Thang Derin direct pointing out that his Ladakhi servants being hillmen, would die if sent to India, and that as they were British subjects the mandarin might find himself involved in serious responsibility in respect of them. We are told that "the shot struck home;" a pass was made out sanctioning a journey by a route laid down by the traveller himself; a small escort of Chinese soldiers was told off to guard the caravan; and Sven Hedin started once more on his travels, shaping his course north west. Sven Hedin's narrative shows that he was turned back on trying to penetrate northwards, and compelled to follow the route to the south-west, as indicated in his pass. He failed for the second time to reach the sacred lake of Dangra Yum, but discovered Shuru Tso, one of the largest lakes in Tibet. He then proceeded to explore the watershed of the Northern Himalayas, and ventured for a short time into Nepalese territory by way of the Kore Pass. This excursion led him to the conclusion that it would be a small matter by means of a canal to turn the Brahmaputra into a northern tributary of the Ganges, as the Pass is only some 300 feet above the river. The winter was apparently spent in mapping the northern branches and valleys of the Himalayas, the caravan being split up at Toschen. Sven Hedin kept only four horses and two mules with him, the remainder being sent to Ladakh. Eventually his camp was pitched on the shores of the Mansorawar Lake for a month, and here the story in "Harper's" ends for the time being, a second instalment being promised in the September number. From a sketch-map, which accompanies the letter-press, it would seem that his route took him to Gartok, whence we have lately had news of him. The great discovery which he aims to have made, is the existence of a gigantic chain of mountains traversing diagonally the whole of Tibet. Other travellers, including Bower and O'Conner, have suspected the existence of this range but did not realise its extent. We are now told that it is one of the highest in the world, comparable only with the Himalayas and their kind. Sven Hedin writes:—"The chain, known as Hin Chen Tangla, which is situated north of the Tengri Nor, was well known, and had been crossed by Littledale and several others, but no one knew that this chain stretched for close upon twelve hundred miles to the west-north-west as I now discovered. It is a certainty that it also stretches to the east, and has a total length of about two thousand miles. The average height of the passes is some few hundred metres higher than in the Himalayas and about the same as in the Karakoram and Arkatagh. . . . The newly-discovered chain possesses no summits comparable in height with those of the Himalayas, but several complex peaks covered with eternal snow and glaciers." The traveller first crossed this range by the Sela Pass, 19,000 feet, and he re-crossed it by other passes. It is relatively flat and its characteristic is that it has only one crest forming the watershed and is a single chain whereas the Himalayas and Kuen-lun consist of several pararel chains. Sven Hedin remarks upon the strangeness of this great discovery in the year 1907, considering how thoroughly the world has been explored; and interest and curiosity will certainly be awakened in geographical circles respecting the Hin Chen Tangla.

THE "MADRAS GAZETTEER."

The "MADRAS MAIL":—Gazetteers are, no doubt, to be reckoned among Lamb's books which are not books, but they and their like occupy a very large place in literature, dealing with South India, a much larger place than they do in the literature descriptive of the north, for the writers of books of travel are naturally much more attracted by Northern India, and the frivolous tribe of novelists belong, with the exception of Mrs. Croker and Mrs. Penny, either to the Punjab or to some other Northern Province. Few are the books from which readers at Home can pick up information relating to the Madras Presidency, as readers have picked up odds and ends of knowledge regarding the Punjab from Mr. Kipling and Mrs. Steel. That does not much matter, but what is of consequence is that while people who know nothing of India at first hand may be presented with a living picture of the peoples of the north by those and other writers, much of what they learn of the south from sober books of reference inevitably remains lifeless knowledge. But it is not for such readers, of course, that the "Imperial Gazetteer" has been produced. It is a condensation of a vast amount of information of every kind, geographical and geological, botanical and meteorological, historical and official, and in the two volumes devoted to the Madras Presidency, Mr. W. Francis, I. C. S., has arranged all this information excellently. His article on the Presidency, into which almost all that is interesting has been compressed, leaving the sections that deal with the Districts rather arid, has the great merit of readableness. It is no easy task to compress so much material into so small a space and still find room for those touches which distinguish the article from the average report.

Historically, the Madras Presidency is rich in material, for though most of the conflicts which determined the fate of India occurred in the north, the natural meeting ground of the dominant Power in India, and the successive invaders from across the frontier, it was in the south that it was decided which of the European Powers was to be supreme in India. Before and after the period of Anglo-French contention for supremacy the history of the Madras Presidency was, however, of less interest. Indeed, there are few things even in Indian history more tedious than the record of the incessant petty conflicts which took place in Southern India in the absence of a Power strong enough to enforse obedience from nominal vassels. The history of Madras in the nineteenth century was far less eventful than that of Northern India. In a work of this character, therefore, the one period to be dealt with at all in detail is that in which the Franco-British wars and the three Mysore wars fall, and of this Mr. Francis gives a sketch sufficient for his purpose, the reader having been already supplied with a fuller narrative in the historical volume of the series. The last date in the historical sketch is 1879, the date of the rebellion in the Rumps hill-tracts in the Godavery Agency. Since that date Madras has had no history of the kind that lies apart from the development of the country and the progress of the people. In connection with the statistics of population, there are some interesting points to be noticed. Whereas, in the Presidency as a whole, there are 1,029 females to every 1,000 males, in seven districts which form a compact block in the centre, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Chingleput, there exists a preponderance of males for which no satisfactory explanation has ever been found. A similar preponderance is observed in many of the large towns, but there the explanation is obviously the attraction of centres of industry for men workers. Migration does not, however, affect the population to any great extent, no less than 96 per cent. of the people being resident in the districts in which they were born. Emigration to foreign countries is on the contrary, a factor which has to be taken into consideration more and more, though the pressure of population on the soil is but little relieved by it, owing to the fact that a very large proportion of the emigrants eventually return to India.

There is an excellent summary of the agricultural position in the section dealing with that subject, which is based on a contribution from Sir Frederick Nicholson. "The rainfall and water-supply are uncertain, variable and often scanty, atmospheric humidity is frequently slight, and natural soils over vast areas are moderate to very inferior," we read. "Hence, on immense tracts, man can live and increase only by the ceaseless and intelligent application of the whole art and science of agriculture; and when, from any cause, such application is defective, or when natural conditions fall seriously below normal, there must result danger and possibly disaster. Yet, in practice, tillage is defective; stock are productively inadequate and largely ill-cared for; cattle-power implements, though ingenious, are primitive, and in the Tamil districts almost absent; manures are low in quality and gravely insufficient in quantity; capital is scanty and credit too often mortgaged; the ryot is too isolated a unit, and, though hereditary skill is considerable, there is lacking that basis of wider knowledge which alone renders possible an intelligent adaptation or development of practice to meet new conditions which have swiftly supervened upon a rapid increase of population over unimproved soils and the opening up of trade." We have quoted at considerable length because this passage leaves very little to be said on agricultural practice and conditions. That, in the circumstances described, the people continue to enjoy some degree of prosperity, must needs seem a miracle to those who read such a description without personal knowledge of India. But to those who read it on the spot the very truth of such a description encourages optimism, for, if results, are on the whole fairly good with such methods, what must be the future of a country in which agricultural science is gradually being inculcated?

MILITARY CHANGES.

The "PIONEER":—During next year the measure by which the period of command of Native regiments was reduced from seven years to five will begin to take effect, and the first batch of five-year commandants under the operation of the rule, which was introduced in 1904, will be vacating their appointments. It is fortunate for the efficiency of the Indian Army that the change, which was probably actuated chiefly by the idea of harmonising the conditions of the Indian and British services, was taken when it was: for with in the last five years the block of promotion in the Indian Cavalry has become aggravated and the Infantry as a whole before long will be no better off. Even with the five-year tenure it would seem that very few of the officers now coming on can look to get command of their regiments with less than twenty-five years' service, and the majority will have to wait much later. As for the junior men, those who are affected by the results of the great augmentations recently introduced, their prospects are truly lamentable. It is perfectly obvious that you cannot make a large addition to the strength of a service entirely in the lowest grades without inducing a great block of promotion. If the seven years' tenure rule had been retained (though it could not have been retained long after the recent increase of establishment) it would have meant that the greater number of officers entering the Army could never hope to command a regiment. Even as it is the outlook is bad enough. Promotion by length of service is still assured to the Indian officer, so that what we shall see some years hence throughout the Army is a repetition of the state of the Madras Army of twenty-five years ago—the whole of the squadron and company commands in the hands of Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels, with perhaps a Captain and a couple of Subalterns to represent the rising generation. For the unlucky Madras officer who saw himself doomed to an arrested career there were certain compensations. Quartered usually at remote single-regiment stations, life was very cheap and there was a minimum of trouble from inspections. In the absence of any chance of advancement or service there was every inducement for a man to renounce professional ambitions and to devote himself becoming a great shikari, or a connoisseur of mulligatawny and madeira. Or if a family man he might take his ease in his verandah and enjoy the placid pleasure of watching his children expand under the faithful care of the orderlies. But these resources are a thing of the past. The officers of the present and future are not to be allowed to vegetate or even to remain stationary. More is constantly asked of them, while their real remuneration, the ratio of means to expenses, regularly decreases. But big fish cannot be grown in small ponds, and if a man is kept till five and forty discharging the same duties for which he would have been competent at twenty-five no amount of courses and examinations will repair the difficiency of his position. One might as well expect an aged bank clerk to become a magnate of finance as suppose that a Colonel Squadron Commander will rise to the emergencise of an independent charge. The former situation in the Madras Army, bad as it was, had this silver lining that if the prospects of the senior officers were hopelessly dark that of the unduly small proportion of juniors was correspondingly bright, and the spirit of hope was thus kept alive somewhere. In the Indian Army for the future the congestion will apparently be permanent, and the wonder and pity, is to see such fine material still crowding into an avenue which must become so dismally blocked. It is strange that the British parent has not yet realised how greatly the attractions of the Indian service have deteriorated.

INDIA'S HOARDED WEALTH AND ANTIQUITIES.

How to Extract the One and Save the Others.

Two most interesting articles about little-discussed aspects of Indian life are the subjects of two informative leaders in the "Times." One deals with "The Hoarded Wealth of India" and the other with "The Antiquities of India."

Sir Ernest Cable, says the "Times," in writing about India's hoarded wealth, "maintains that there is an enormous amount of wealth lying fallow in India, and asks whether some of these dormant resources cannot be utilised for the benefit of the country and the people. His suggestion arises out of the report of the Committee on Indian Railway Finance, which recently held prolonged inquiries in London.

£300,000,000 HIDDEN.

"Sir Ernest Cable complains that the committee do not seem to have taken account of India itself as a possible investor. He points out that the late Mr. Dunning Macleod stated that 'persons of the highest authority' estimated the hidden hoards of India at £300,000,000. That statement, we may add, apparently related to hoards of gold alone, and did not take into consideration the enormous sums also hoarded up in silver rupees and silver ornaments. Mr. Macleod's evidence before the Indian Currency Committee in 1899, in which the statement was repeated, only mentioned gold hoards. Other estimates have put the total of the hoarded wealth of India at a considerably higher figure. The argument of Sir Earnest Cable is that, instead of coming to the London market for capital, the Government of India should seek to tap these hidden stores.

TO INVESTIGATE HOARDS.

"He suggests the appointment of a committee of inquiry, sitting in India, to ascertain to what extent and by what means the people of India can be induced to invest their savings in State or industrial enterprises. If they could be persuaded to devote the bulk of their surplus wealth to investments in railways and irrigation works and industrial undertakings, the material interests of British and Indians alike would be more closely welded, which would incidentally have an excellent political effect.

"Coming as it does from an authority of so much weight in the Indian commercial world, the suggestion deserves careful consideration. At the same time, it must be pointed out that all estimates of the secret hoards of India are but conjectural, and are very much in dispute. That their extent is great cannot be denied, but much mystery surrounds the whole subject, and the known facts concerning it are often curious and perplexing.

WHERE ARE THE GOLD BARS?

"Lord Rothschild told the Indian Currency Committee one such fact. He said that none of the smooth gold bars sent from London to India ever came back. Some bars did come from India, but they were invariably the rough bars which were sent to India from China; and that strengthened his belief that gold was hoarded in India. Financial experts differ very much about the position and character of the hoards. Some authorities maintain that the only really large hoards are those in the possession of various Indian princes and the native bankers. As to the hoards of silver, again, it is contended in some quarters that among the general population a great proportion of the hoards are in rupees, and only about an average of one-fourth is in ornaments. Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt, on the other hand, thinks that, in Bengal at any rate, very few rupees are hoarded and all the savings are converted into silver jewellery and trinkets."

INDIFFERENCE TO ARCHÆOLOGY.

On "The Antiquities of India," the "Times" writes: "It was not so very long ago that the general indifference to the fascinating attractions of Indian archæology was shared by most of our countrymen in India. The story that last century it was officially proposed to pull down the incomparable Taj Mahal for the value of its marbles is now believed to be an exaggeration; but other schemes of almost equally incredible vandalism have sometimes been advanced, and occasionally been actually carried into effect. After the Mutiny it was very nearly decided to destroy the magnificent Jumma Musjid at Delhi. The lovely courts and audience halls of Shah Jehan were turned into offices and casual dwelling-places. All over India a similar disregard of the beauty and the interest of the relics of the past was manifested. Palaces were used for barracks, mosques for post-offices and hospitals, tombs of glorious design were converted into treasuries, or even stables. The utilisation of Thebaw's palace at Mandalay, a unique example of Burmese art, as a club-house and a church is now a familiar story; but instances of the kind might be multiplied a hundredfold.

EXCUSES FOR PHILISTINES.

"There was some excuse for the earlier Philistines. Until the closing decades of the century the English in India had little time to give to the contemplation of the monuments of their predecessors. The task of consolidating their rule occupied all their thought and energy. Moreover, the West had not been turned with zealous ardour to the study of the dim civilisations which flourished in the East in the morning twilight of the world. Gradually, however, the conscience of the Government was aroused to the duty of preserving the noble ruins that survived from bygone ages. A few devoted enthusiasts entered upon the work, and an occasional niggardly dole from the official exchequer assisted their endeavours. But it was not until Lord Curzon arrived in India, with his generous enthusiasm for the achievements of the historic past, that the work of archæological conservation and research was co-ordinated and systematised, and the department was placed upon a sound footing, with ample funds at its disposal.

BUILDINGS BEFORE CHRIST.

"The greatest difficulty under which the Indian archæologist labours is the comparative obscurity which veils the very early history of the country. India possesses no architectural remains comparable for majestic and venerable age with the mighty ruins of Luxor and Thebes, and the titanic splendour of Karnak. The most prosaic materialist who voyages upon the waters of the Nile soon realises why Egyptology becomes an absorbing passion to its votaries; but in India the relics of archaic ages are less accessible and far less impressive to the eye. The earliest structure to which a date has been assigned is a stupa, a brick edifice of Buddhistic origin, which is supposed to have been constructed four hundred and fifty years before Christ. The Pyramids were on ancient wonder of the world long before human hands hewed out the first of the great rock caves scattered among the hills of Hindustan."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to take, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

CROMWELL'S HOUSE OF PEERS.

How It Quarrelled with the Commons and Ended.

"The unique Journal of the Protectorate House of Lords (itself without parallel in the annals of constitutional experiment), instituted by Oliver Cromwell, has just been published in a Parliamentary Paper. It is taken from the original MS., which was part of the Cromwellian collection formed by the late Sir Richard Tangye, and now in the possession of Lady Tangye at Kingston-on-Thames. The MS., extends over the whole period of the existence of the 'other House' in the time of the two Protectors and summarises the work done by the Cromwellian Second Chamber. No other account of the proceedings of this short-lived assembly is known to exist.

CROMWELL'S SECOND CHAMBER.

"Cromwell summoned his Second Chamber to protect the people of England against the tyranny of an omnipotent House of Commons, 'the horridest arbitrariness that ever was exercised in the world,' and confidently hoped that it would act as a bulwark between the Chief of the Executive and the elected branch of the Legislature, and so prevent any encroachments by the latter upon the liberties guaranteed to Englishmen by the new Constitution. The new Upper House was to be 'in the nature of the Lords' House,' but, wrote Thurloe to Monk, is not to consist of the old Lords, but of.

"'Such as have never been against the Parliament, but are men fearing God and of good conversation, and such as his Highness shall be fully satisfied in, both as to their interest, affection, and integrity to the good cause. And we judge here that this House thus constituted will be a great security and bullwarke to the honest interest, and to the good people that have been engaged therein; and will not be soe uncertaine as the House of Commons which depends upon the election of the people. Those that sitt on the other House are to be for life, and as any dye, his place is to be filled up with the consent of that House, and not otherwise, so that if that House be but made good at first it is likely to continue soe for ever, as farre as man can provide.'

HOW THE HOUSE WAS COMPOSED.

"When the House was called together it was found to be representative of the most important interests upon which the Government of the Protector depended. In additions to his sons and other relatives, it contained seven peers of England, one Irish peer, and one Scottish peer, who had supported the Parliamentary cause, as well as four Baronets and several country gentlemen of good family and position. The Army was represented by the inclusion of many officers on the active list and there were also representatives of the legal profession and of the official and commercial classes. Only forty-two lords out of the sixty-two summoned appear to have taken their seats.

"On Feb. 2,1657-8, when the House was called over adequate reasons were given for the absence of nine of these but the eleven others did not trouble themselves to send any explanation for not having obeyed their writs of summons.

PURITAN PEERS.

"On Jan. 21 Lord Keeper Fiennes 'tooke his place as Speeker' in the new House and moved the appointment of 'one or more Ministers to pray in the House every day of sitting. Next day three judges were ordered to prepare a bill (which never seems to have been presented) for making entailed land liable to the payment of debts, and a bill for the 'better levying the penalties for preparation of the Lord's Day' was read a first time. This proof of practical Puritanism was afterwards referred to a committee, which was directed also to consider and supply any defects in the 'laws against swearing and drunkenness.' These two bills were the only attempts at legislation of Oliver's peers.

SNUBBED BY THE COMMONS.

"On the third day of their existence the Lords were rather badly snubbed by the Commons. The Upper House carried a motion, 'That this House does desire the House of Commons to join with them in an humble address to his Highness the Lord Protector that his Highness will be pleased to appoint a day of solemn fasting and humiliation throughout the three nations.' Two judges were sent to the Commons with this message. The Lords then adjourned for half an hour presumably in the hope of receiving an answer from the House of Commons. But if this were their intention, they were doomed to disappointment. The Judges, as they explained to the House the following day, were kept waiting for an hour before they were called into the House of Commons to deliver their message. They were then calmly told to retire, and, after further delay, were again called in and informed that the commons would send an answer by messengers of their own.

CROMWELL'S PATHETIC SPEECH.

"On Jan. 25 Oliver summoned the two Houses to attend upon him at Whitehall. In the afternoon of the same day 'accordingly the Lords and Commons met the Protector,' who made a most pathetic speech, showing a necessity of laying aside formalities, and to mind to the Protestant interests beyond seas, and the settling of the Commonwealth at home.'

CROMWELL BLAMES THE COMMONS.

"Eleven days later Cromwell, to the surprise even of his friends, decided to dissolve Parliament. His appearance in the House of Lords was evidently quite unexpected. When the Protector arrived he took his seat on the Chair of State. The judges were sent for, and Cromwell addressed a few words to the Lords present, 'taking notice therein of their faithfulness to the public interest and readiness to carry on the Government as is settled in the Humble Petition and Advice, so as he could charge nothing on them as having been wanting in what might tend to the good of the Commonwealth.' The Commons were next summoned, and the Protector after laying upon them the blame for the failure of the new scheme of Government dissolved Parliament (8). Cromwell's death took place before anything further was done in regard to the summoning of Parliament, but Richard Cromwell decided to continue the Upper Chamber of his father, and the majority of the Lords who had appeared in the previous Parliament took the oath on Jan. 27, 1658, at eight o'clock in the morning.

LOST—A HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"In April, on the 21st, Lord Keeper Fiennes announced that he had received a commission from the Protector, addressed to himself and several other noble lords to dissolve Parliament. Their effort to do so had best be told in the words of the original manuscript.

"'The Gentlemen Usher was sent for the Commons. The house taking notice that the Gentleman Usher had stayed very long without returning any answere, Ordered that the Gentleman Usher Doe knock at the Doore of the House of Commons and let them know he is required to Desire admittance or to returne an account to this House.

"'The Gentleman Usher returns an account to the house that he went to the House of Commons and sent in word by the Sergeant-at-Armes attending that house that he was at the doore, but receiving no answere uppon the direction he received from their Lordships he knocked at the doore but received no answere, and now the House of Commons is risen.'

"Nevertheless, the Commissioners being 'all of them in their places on their seat' (the ceremony continues to this day), Commons or no Commons, the Lord Keeper Fiennes 'delivered the Commission to the Clerke of the Parliament.' He 'returning to his accustomed place read it publiquely,' and thereupon the Commissioners 'did dissolve the Parliament.' And so ended the Cromwellian experiment."—"Daily Telegraph."

GLIMPSES AT AMERICAN CITIES.

Snapshots of New York, Boston, and Chicago.

Mr. Charles Whibley, whose forceful contributions to "Blackwood's Magazine" are one of its features, has just published a volume of "American Sketches" (Blackwood, 6s.) in which he gives us some striking appreciations of American life in the cities.

THE NEW YORKER.

Of New York he says:

"Happy are the citizens who watch from day to day the fight that never before has been fought on the same terms. And yet more strangely baffling than the city are the citizens. Who are they, and of what blood and character? What, indeed, is a New Yorker? Is he Jew or Irish? Is he English or German? Is he Russian or Polish? He may be something of all these, and yet he is wholly none of them. Something has been added to him which he had not before. He is endowed with a briskness and an invention often alien to his blood. He is quicker in his movement, less trammelled in his judgment."

And yet Mr. Whibley has to conclude that "when you have separated your impressions, the most vivid and constant impressions that remains is of a city where the means of life conquer life itself, whose citizens die hourly of the rage to live."

THE CHARM OF BOSTON.

Then Mr. Whibley visits Boston, and falls under the charm of its antique places. "America," he says, "the country of contrasts, can show none more sudden or striking than that between New York and Boston. In New York progress and convenience reach their zenith. A short journey carries you back into the England of the eighteenth century. The traveller, lately puzzled by overhead railways and awed by the immensity of skyscrapers, no sooner reaches Boston than he finds himself once more in a familiar environment. The wayward simplicity of the city has little in common with the New World. Its streets are not mere hollow tubes, through which financiers may be hastily precipitated to their quest for gold. They wind and twist like the streets in the country towns of England and France.

THE STYLE OF BOSTON.

"To the old architects of Boston, indeed, a street was something more than a thoroughfare. The houses which flanked it took their places by whim or hazard, and were not compelled to follow a hard immovable line. And so they possess all the beauty which is born of accident and surprise. You turn a corner, and know not what will confront you; dive down a side street, and are uncertain into what century you will be thrust. Here is the old wooden house which recalls the first settlers; there the fair red-brick of a later period. And everywhere is the diversity which comes of growth, and which proves that time is a better contriver of effects than the most skilful architect."

EACH MAN HIS OWN PORTER.

"America," continues Mr. Whibley in his chapter on Chicago, "may be defined as the country where there are no railway porters. You begin a journey without ceremony; you end it without a welcome. No zealot, eager to find you a corner seat and to dispose of your luggage, meets you when you depart. You must carry your own bag when you stumble unattended from the train. This enforced dependence upon yourself is doubtless a result of democracy The spirit of freedom, which permits a stealthy nigger to brush your hat, does not allow another to handle your luggage. To the enchained and servile mind of an Englishman these distinctions are difficult to understand. A training in transatlantic liberty is necessary for their appreciation. However, no great evil is inflicted on the traveller.

THE GRIP.

"The ritual of checking your baggage may easily be learned, and the absence of porters has, by a natura process, evolved the 'grip.' The 'grip,' in fact, is the universal mark of America. It is as intimate a part of the citizen's equipment as a hat or coat, and it is not without its advantages. It is light to carry, it fills but a small space, and it ensures that the traveller shall not be separated from all his luggage. A far greater hardship than the carriage of a 'grip' is the enforced publicity of an American train. The Englishman loves to travel in seclusion. The end of his ambition is a locked compartment to himself.

A JOURNEY IN EUROPE.

A striking contrast is drawn between a journey in Europe and a journey in America.

"A journey in Europe is like a page of history. You pass from one century to another. You see a busy world through the window. As you sit in your coroner a living panorama is unfolded before your eyes. The country changes with the sky. Town and mountain and cornfield follow one another in quick succession. At every turn you see that wonderful symbol of romance the white road that winds over the hill flecked perhaps by a solitary traveller. But it is always the work of man not the beauty of nature that engrosses you. You would, if you could, alight at every point to witness the last act of comedy, which is just beginning. Men and women, to whom you are an episode or an obstruction, flash by. Here is a group of boys bathing, There peasants gaze at the train as something inhuman. At the level crossing a horse chafes in his shafts. In an instant you are whizzed out of sight, and he remains.

AS NIGHT FALLS.

"Then, as night falls, the country-side leaves its work; the eyes of the cottages gleam and flicker through the trees. Round the corner you catch sight of a village festival. The merry-go-rounds glint and clank under the shadow of a church. The mountains approach and recede; streams grow into mighty rivers. The grey sky is dark-blue and inlaid with stars. And you sit still, tired and travel-stained, having shared in a day the life of hundreds.

"Such is a journey in Europe. How different the experience in America! On the road to Chicago you pass through a wilderness. The towns are infrequent; there are neither roads nor hedges; and the rapidly changing drama of life escapes you."

THE FOUNDER OF GEORGIA.

There has been a special commemoration of General Oglethorpe, the founder of the colony of Georgia, at Cranham, Essex. A service was held at Cranham Parish Church, where there is a memorial tablet. The rector of Cranham, the Rev. J. T. Nance presided, and addresses were given by the Rev. Herbert Dale, of Hornchurch, Dr. Drane, who came from South Carolina for the Pan-Anglican Congress and Mr. Joseph Bryan, a delegate at the Congress from Virginia. A number of American visitors were present. In the reign of George the Second General Oglethorpe obtained a grant of land in America and took with him 120 released debtors. He landed at Savannah, and this was the beginning of the now highly prosperous colony of Georgia. General Oglethorpe returned to England and died at Cranham Hall.

A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

Cured Outright.

A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request).

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

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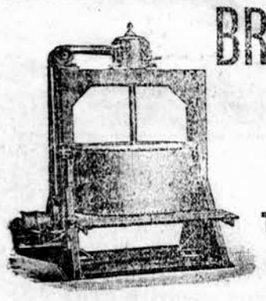

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Knight presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

FRAUD AGAINST DOCK CONTRACTORS.

Jonathan David, a time-keeper, in the employ of Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves, the New Dock Contractors, was charged, under Section 477 of the Indian Penal Code, with having wilfully, and with intent to defraud, made false entries in his time-book relating to the attendance of the coolies employed at the New Docks, and with altering the time-book. Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr Solomon, Pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Binning, in addressing the jury, said the case was a simple one. The accused was charged with marking more men in his time-book than were actually present on the works; and when he was charged, he made certain alterations in his time-book with intent to defraud his employers. The accused was time-keeper in the employ of Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves, Dock Contractors, and the charge against him was that, in his capacity of time-keeper, he falsified his books by showing more men than were actually at work.

Evidence was led for the prosecution. Mr. John Carson, supervisor of the men in one of the branches, said that he received certain information from his assistant, in consequence of which he watched the accused. Witness described the way in which the roll-call was taken by the accused, and marked by him in his time-book. Witness asked accused to show him his time-book. On Wednesday the book showed 47 men present. Witness counted and found only 27 men present. The next day, the morning roll-call showed 24 men at work, including the muccadum. He found that when the men were called, they did not answer to their names individually, but the muccadum did so for them. After the midday meal, he found the accused completing his second roll-call, when witness asked him how many Pathans were present at work in the two gangs. Accused showed him the book, which showed that there were 53 men present. Witness asked accused to go with him, to the trench to count the men in his presence. This was done, and only 23 men were found at work. Witness next asked accused for an explanation; and the accused said he was sorry, that he was a poor man, and that witness should not go against him. He then took away the book from him. The workmen were subsequently dismissed. The trench which witness supervised was a long one, and there were 300 men employed in that trench for drilling, blasting, and excavation.

Other witnesses were examined. Counsel having addressed the jury, his Lordship summed up the case.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged. The Sessions were then dissolved.

A PARSI SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

Plaint Dismissed.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarker, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting in the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an appeal in the case of Meherbai, wife of Hormusji Nasserwanji Motiwalla, original plaintiff and appellant, against her husband Hormasji and Kuverbai, daughter of Hormusji Khershedji Entee, original defendants and respondents. The petitioner sued for a devorce from her husband; but the Sessions Judge of Surat, Mr. Dayaram Gidumull, refused relief. The delegates had found there was no satisfactory evidence of the plaintiff appellant's misconduct with any particular individual, but that there was a strong presumption of her general misconduct. Mr. D. B. Binning, with Mr. M. N. Mehta and Mr. Ratanlal Runchoddas, appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Motiwalla, with Mr. L. A. Shah and Mr. N. K. Mehta, appeared for the respondents.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chadavarkar said, that the eighth issue raised in the Lower Court was, whether the plaintiff had been guilty of misconduct with Sorabji Nevroji Actor, or Edalji Novroji Treacher, and others? The finding of the delegates was: There was no satisfactory evidence regarding the plaintiff Meherbai's misconduct with any particular individual; but there was sufficient evidence to raise a strong presumption of her general misconduct. It was urged, that the finding in question was not valid ground for rejecting plaintiff's suit for divorce; because, the misconduct of a petitioner suing for dissolution of marriage or judicial separation was not only vague, but was not mentionad in Section 32 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act 15 of 1865, among the legal grounds specified as disentitling a petitioner to a decree; although Section 31 of the English Divorce Act, 20 and 21 Vic. Chap. 85, from which the Parsi Sec. 32 had been substantially borrowed, expressly included it among the legal grounds, on which the Court might, in its discretion, decline to dissolve marriage; whereas the Parsi Act had studiously omitted it. Section 32 of the Parsi Act was not exhaustive; whereas the corresponding Sections of the English Act were It was, therefore, thought to be a reasonable construction of the Parsi Act to hold, that the Legislature intended that where such misconduct was proved, relief by way of divorce should be refused to the plaintiff. This was held on construing the words "other legal grounds," on the strength of the principle of law "Ejusdem Generis." This construction was supported by the invariable practice on the Parsi Matrimonial side of the Bombay High Court. Counsel appearing in this appeal had brought to the notice of the Appeal Court, at least eight causes, tried in the Bombay Parsi Matrimonial Court, in each of which one of the issues raised was, whether the petitioner suing for divorce, or judicial separation, was proved to have been guilty of misconduct! and therefore, not entitled to the relief claimed? The Lower Court had ordered each party to bear its own costs in this case; the Appeal Judges were not satisfied that the Lower Court had exercised its discretion wrongly.

Decree confirmed with costs.

Mr. Justice Heaton said, he agreed that the order of the Lower Court should be confirmed; but he felt great difficulty in construing the words "other legal grounds." Perhaps, the words were inserted in the Section to give scope to Parsi custom, where it would have been so fully established, as to come under the head of customary law. Whatever the explanation, it was clear, however, that misconduct on the wife's part was regarded amongst Parsis as a reason for refusing her application for divorce. This had been gathered from former Parsi Matrimonial cases, and from the decision of the Parsi delegates in this particular case.

SUIT ON A MORTGAGE.

IN the High Court, appellate side, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of a suit instituted by the original plaintiff and appellant, Irappin, against Ningangowda and others, original defendants and respondents, for the recovery of the amount due on a mortgage. Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Mr. Nilakant Atmaram.

Plaintiff alleged that defendants were brothers and that the 1st defendant had mortgaged the lands with plaintiff with possession for Rs. 800; that the interest was agreed to be 18 per cent., that the mortgage money was to be paid after 5 years, that plaintiff was to enjoy the land in lieu of interest and it was paid, that yearly Kabulayats were passed, that the tenancy was yearly up to Shake 1821, up to which plaintiff has received the rent, that the lands were cultivated from 1821 as yearly tenants at Rs. 160 a year, and that the rent for that year and subsequent years were not paid. Plaintiff therefore sued to recover Rs. 800 with interest and damages amounting to the same amount from the defendants. Defendants, on the other hand, contended that the suit for principal, rent and damages cannot be filed together and that they were not the tenants of the plaintiff.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Hubli, who ordered defendants to pay Rs. 1,000 and costs of the suit. In appeal, the Assistant Judge of Dharwar, dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted in the High Court and their Lordships, after taking the circumstances of the case into consideration, remanded the suit for disposal according to law.

POLICE COURT.

EUROPEAN BURGLAR.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, J. W. Davis, a European, against whom there stood a record of two previous convictions, was brought upon a charge of house-breaking and theft in a building, by entering the house of Mr. C. J. Carr, Engineer of the Adamji Peerbhai Mills at Tardeo and stealing a cash box containing cash and watch and chain of the collective value of Rs. 103. The burglary was committed on Friday night and police were informed the next morning. During their inquiries the police noticed foot-prints of India rubber heels. They soon suspected the accused who was using such boots and he was arrested in a chawl where he was living. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four months' regorous imprisonment. The Magistrate declined to take into consideration the two convictions of the accused in Ahmedabad as they were inadmissible.

"THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL."

The Secretary begs to announce the following contributions towards the abovenamed Hospital on the occasion of the Parsee New Year's Day:—

	Rs.		
Amount previously announced ...	14,24,397	0	5
Mr Kavasji Sorabji Batliwala; his two houses at Versowa to be used as convalescent Homes, roughly estimated at, ...	30,000	0	0
Messrs Ruttonji Sorabji Contractor and Dossabhoy Hormusji Contractor	12,500	0	0
Mr Pestonji Nusserwanji Gedivala ...	5,000	0	0
"A Zoroastrian"	5,000	0	0
Mrs Jehangir Bomanji Petit, in memory of her late father, Mr Sorabji Kaikhusroo Patuck and her late mother Bai Mithibai ...	5,000	0	0
In memory of the late Mr Hormasji Curseji Dubash and his wife, Bai Dinbai, from her own estate, Rs. 3,620-3 and the balance Rs. 1,379-13 from their Nephew, Mr Cowasji Dadabhoy Dubash, for a "bed"	5,000	0	0
Mr K R Vacha	1,000	0	0
Mr Framji Cowasji Benett (2nd Contribution)	950	0	0
Mr Jivaji D Ghandy...	500	0	0
Mr Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, Bar-at-Law, (Nagpore)	250	0	0
Mr Phiroze M Clubwala, (Madras) ...	250	0	0
"A Zoroastrian"	200	0	0
From an unhappy sympathiser, in sacred memory of B.i Sirinbai B Dantra, on her anniversary on Roze Dupmenere Mah Aspundad ...	100	0	0
Bai Dhanbaiji Jamsetji E Boyce, in the Osthamna ceremony of her late husband	100	0	0
Mr Fardoonji Framji	50	0	0
Sirdar Dastur Kaikobad Aderbad Dastur Nosherwan (of Poona) ...	50	0	0
Mr F E Dinshaw's contribution for July and August 1908	50	0	0
Mr Jalbhoy Rustomji Aria	40	0	0
Mr Ardeshir R Engineer, in the Osthamna ceremony of his late father	25	0	0
Hr H P Mody	25	0	0
Interest on a certain sum for July 08	21	10	0
Mr Pestonji N Raja, in memory of his late friend, Mr Rustom Khodadad Irani Kuchbiog or Kurrachiwala	20	0	0
Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur Darab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana	15	0	0
Dastur Kaikhusroo Dastur Jamaspji Bai Navazbai M D Kerawala, in memory of her uncle, Mr Framji B Kumana	15	0	0
In affliated memory of our son, Sorab Ardeshir Bomanji Setbna, on his 11th months' Baj, from his parents, on Roze 22, Guwad Mah 12, Aspundad, 30-8-08 (Poona)	11	0	0
In sacred memory of anniversary of my late beloved son, Nusserwanji Dhunjibhoy Setbna, on Roze 27 Asman, Mah 12, Aspundad ...	10	0	0
Mr Muncherji Framji Darawala (through the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet)...	10	0	0
Total ...	14,90,799	10	5

MR. STANLEY WEYMAN has resolved, the "Bookman" says, that "The Wild Geese," which has just been issued, shall be his last novel. "I think I have told all the tales I have to tell," he said in an interview. "I should not care to go on writing till the critics began to hint that I was repeating myself, and the public was beginning to feel that it had had about enough of me. I consider I have been very fortunate; critics, publishers, the public have all treated me well, and I am not going to presume upon it. I am fifty-three; I have had a long run, and would far sooner quit the stage now, whilst I am still playing to a full house, than go on and tire the audience and ring the curtain down at last on half-empty benches."

THE DANCE OF THE SEVEN VEILS.

From a Babylonian Inscription, B. C. 2000.

They had sacrificed to the gods, but still no relief came. And it seemed as if their fortified city of Sippar, so dear to them, would perish, and they with it; for they could not hold out much longer. So they besought the oracle to question the god Samas, the judge of heaven and earth, the great lord of E-babbara, the temple in which it delights him to dwell, to know what sacrifice would be pleasing unto him, so that he might help them in their great distress. And his answer was soon forthcoming: "Send unto my temple thy fairest possession." Thereupon, vessels of gold and silver, precious stones of every kind, whatsoever was costly and sumptuous, the most beautiful possessions, jewelled splendours also were piled therein. A mighty hord royal treasure was heaped at his feet. But the god gave no help; and the oracle declared that Samas' wish had not been fulfilled.

In their despair they thought of Khamma, the courtesan and dancer, the fairest woman in the land, who was more beautiful to look upon than gold or jewels. And they bade her go unto the god and dance to him and beseech him. So she went to the temple that night, and they closed the high doors of cedar and within the silent dwelling lit only by the rays of the silver moon she was left alone with Samas. Khamma had eyes like a dove; her mouth was like the red pomegranate; her body was white and soft like the driven snow, and the sweetness thereof was unsurpassed. She was altogether lovely and her love was better than wine. Khamma stood before the mighty god; she was wrapped in many veils, and she was filled with awe in the great still temple wherein reposed the dark form of the silent god in black stone, of great size, with the look of the glory of the sun upon his countenance. The fear of his godhead was within her heart, and stirred was her spirit. She looked upon him and raised her arms and prayed unto him, that he would hearken to the voice of their distress, that he might have mercy upon her city.

And then Khamma danced to him. First, with an aweful step and gentle grace, her body swaying, she circled slowly around the temple, and naught save her soft breathing and the rustling of her veils were heard. Pausing, she lifted the outermost veil from her face, and laid it at the god's feet, thus revealing her beauty to Samas. And now her steps were quickened; she bounded lightly hither and thither, gliding or running swiftly in the dim light, like a will-o'-the-wisp. Then she took a second veil from her shoulders and offered it to the god; and she danced to him as though she were trying to capture the love of a man.

And who knew better how to express love than Khamma, the votary of Istar? She danced in all the attitudes of languor and voluptuousness, in step and rhythms wherein her beauty shone forth most radiantly. The tortuous and lithesome grace of her body were indeed marvellous to behold; and she danced to the god through the lagging hours of the night, this ravishing dance of love and beseeching. One by one her veils and her ornaments were cast away, till they all lay at the god's feet, and Khamma stood before him in her loveliness alone.

She held her arms to him, and offered herself to his love, but still the dark and mighty image, in its exalted splendour, sat unmoved and rigid. Then Khamma danced as she had never danced before, a dance of frenzy and madness. For the glory of Samas had overwhelmed her, and she became distracted; the pale moon, which gleamed on her white limbs, silvering their beauty, had crazed her, and she danced herself into madness. She stood once more before the god, offering her loveliness, and now at length the god answered. Whereupon, in the dark temple, a strange thing came to pass; for slowly the warmth of life entered into the god's stony limbs, and the desire for this woman filled his cold being. Khamma, with horror in her look, saw the black stone image moving and coming to life. His long, strong arms were outstretched to clasp her; his mighty form became animated, and the dark eyes were shining as with fire; Samas bent his head towards her, and his lips were red, and eager for her kiss. And the blood in Khamma's veins was turned to ice; a dreadful and unknown terror came into her heart; a horror crept into her flesh at the god's approach, and she shivered as if covered with a cold raiment; and she stood transfixed and petrified like unto a graven image. And thus she waited his coming: she could not turn away nor could she fly from him; for who can alter the will of a god or change his mighty desires? And she knew that love is as unsparing as death and as cruel and bitter as the grave.

Like those who are being swallowed of the sea Khamma knew that she must surely perish and be destroyed by this god's fearful love. Not like fire would it consume her but like the waves of the sea, chill and overwhelm her. Already she felt as though Samas' embrace had turned her to stone; she could feel herself becoming part of the cold dead stone, whereof the god's image was wrought. And as the god slowly awoke to life as he lost his stony rigidity and eternal immobility, so Khamma felt that her life was being gradually transformed into death. She knew that the god was giving to her his coldness, and in return was taking into himself her warm and eager life. His dull eyes yearned upon her, but in her eyes the light was dead, and she saw naught but darkness.

But when Samas stepped forth from his throne to clasp to him the woman who had stirred him into life and incensed him with love, Khamma felt a fiery breath upon her face, and opening her eyes once more she beheld lo! no longer the dark stone image, in its overwhelming might and grandeur, but instead, there came to her a vision of Samas, the Sun-god in his living glory. All was changed, and the light around him was bright and dazzling; the cold horror of the dark stone, wherein the god's beauty had been imprisoned, was gone, and Samas appeared to her as the god of the rising sun, all of pale gold, with wings of fire springing from his shoulders filling the temple with his light and his warmth. The power of love, awakening the god from his long stony sleep, had transformed him into a radiant image of youthful beauty. Like a flame he shone, and the lapislazuli on his throne seemed to cast an azure splendour around the temple, like that of the blue heavens wherein he dwells. And never before had mortal eyes beheld him thus in his divine splendour. Though Khamma knew that his love would be as deadly as that of the dark image, and though she knew that she was but exchanging an icy grave in the god's stony arms for one of living flame in the Sun-god's embrace, yet now her heart was filled with passionate joy, and the coldness of her body was turned into fire and her terrible fear turned into delirious joy. His arms went round her body, as the greedy flame embraces its prey, and his lips at last met hers. And as his arms thus swifsly encircled her, as he drew her to him, Khamma felt the dreadful joy of lying in the Sun-god's embrace, as if in cruel and consuming flames. . . . .

At dawn the people without clamoured at the temple gate, for Samas had answered their prayer, and relief had come and their city was saved: they called for Khamma in order to crown her and reward her. But no voice replied from within the temple, and when they opened the great doors of cedar and entered they drew back in terror.

For on the god's lap there lay the naked body of Khamma, the courtesan and dancer, cold and dead, her veils and ornaments all scattered at the god's feet. And the god himself was smiling: stony, immovable and eternal with the golden radiance of the rising sun upon his countenance.—("Azra" in the "Fortnightly Review."

WHEN LIGHT IS INVISIBLE.

Some Curious Phenomena and Effects.

To speak of light being invisible seems upsetting to all accepted ideas, writes a scientific contemporary. We think of light as the great agent by which the external world is revealed to us, and we conclude that if it is ever invisible it has no right to its name. We naturally ask, Why should light be invisible when its very existance implies visibility? But we forget that there are fixed limitations under which we put our question, and that these limitations have their origin in the eye. Though the eye is an apparatus for the detection of light, there are only certain impressions which it can translate into the various sensations of brightness and colour. Light is transmitted by vibrations in the ether, just as sound is transmitted by pulsations in the atmosphere. When the ether has been thrown into vibrations by a luminous body, such as the sun, its vibrations are transmitted in straight lines, and their speed determines whether they shall be visible or invisible. The eye has its limits in so far as it can only appreciate one set of vibrations, and to these we give the name of light.

WAVES OF LIGHT.

When daylight passes through a prism, the light becomes broken up into the colours that compose it, and they are separated from ether. Nature does this for us in the rainbow in that band of light where the tints are made by the sunlight passing through rain drops and are sorted out in their proper order. This display of colour is called the spectrum, red being at one extreme and violet at the other. Between these two extremes of the spectrum all the kinds of light which are visible under ordinary conditions are contained. We are conscious of variety of colour; in other words, of distinct sensations attending the eye in its reception of various impressions. Colour depends on the length of waves of light. In the red, at one end of the spectrum, their length is about 32-millionths of an inch; in the violet, at the other end, they are about 15-millionths of an inch. To put it differently the undulations of a red ray of light follow each other at the rate of 450 millions of millons a second; while those of a violet ray follow each other at the rate of 790 millions of millions. Is there any light lying beyond? Yes; but it makes no impression on our eyes. It is invisible, and yet it is light. There are other "eyes," which, in their own way, are more perfect than ours, and capable of detecting these invisible waves and bringing them within the range of vision. The spectrum extends unseen in both directions. Beyond the red there is heat, and beyond the violet there is light. By fulfilling certain conditions each of these manifestations can be rendered visible.

RAISED TO WHITE HEAT.

It is well known that waves of sound will cause neighbouring sounding bodies to vibrate. In a somewhat similiar way invisible waves of light are convertible into light of another kind, the conversion rendering them visible. This phenomenon is named fluorescence from the fact that it was first observed with certain kinds of fluor spar. When this substance is raised to a particular temperature by sprinkling on a warm, but not nearly red-hot, plate of iron, and then examined in a dark room, it shines with a faint light like that emitted by phosphorous. In this case the fluor spar has absorbed rays of heat whose undulations are too slow to be visible, and converts them into lightwaves that are sufficiently rapid to be seen. A similar effect can be obtained by concentrating a beam of light from the sun, or from the electric arc, upon a glass vessel containing a prepartion of carbon bisulphide. The fluid acts as a "shutter," through which no visible light can pass. But the invisible rays of heat get through, and, if these are focussed by a convex lens, inflammable substances placed in the unseen track can be fired, and solids raised to a red or even a white heat. In this case also there is the emission of visible light—that is, of waves following each other more rapidly than the slow, hot, invisible ones that pass through the lens.

BEYOND OUR EYES.

The term fluorescence, however, is applied almost entirely to the absorption of rays of such tremendous velocity that our eyes cannot see them—these are the ultraviolet rays of the spectrum—and the "degrading" of them so that they are seen. Substances possessing this property often exhibit a peculiar brightness when held in certain positions in ordinary daylight. For example, a bottle half full of a solution of quinine when held between the eye and the light is colourless. But when we hold it level with the eye, so that we look across its surface, it shows a delicate blue tint. The invisible, ultraviolet light is bombarding the molecules of the quinine, and forcing them to vibrate, the resultant vibrations being of a slower rate than those of the stimulating waves, and they are thus made visible. By taking advantage of this fact it is possible to photograph the invisible. The quinine solution may be used for drawing a design on a sheet of cartridge paper. In the clearest light scarcely anything is seen; but on exposing a plate to the paper we get the design which the eye could not see.

A GENTLE GLOW.

The usual method of investigating fluorescene is by means of the electric arc projected from an optical lantern furnished with quartz lenses. The nozzle of the lamp is covered with a cap of dark violet glass which shuts off almost all the light which the arc yields, with the exception of the violet and the ultra-violet rays. On the beam being aimed at a glass vessel filled with water, the water is seen to be perfectly clear. But if we stir it with a horse-chestnut twig, or drop into it a few grains of horse-chestnut bark, it looks as if a precipitate were formed. The water appears to be charged with opal clouds shimmering in a lustrous beauty. The "clouds," however, are not material particles, but vibrating waves of light. There is no precipitate, for when we look through the water at a luminous back-ground the liquid is perfectly clear. If the substance be varied, the results are also varied, exhibiting the mysterious pranks that invisible light can play. Broadly speaking, the common result is a gentle glow, most impressive in its beauty, somewhat similar in appearance to a hot body cooling; the colour depending, of course, on the particular wave-length of the emitted rays. Thus, a piece of canary glass is transformed into a brilliant green. A solution of soot reforms its blackness, and becomes greenish blue. A decoction of spinach-leaves look as if it had no connection with the vegetable kingdom, and turns blood-red. Red ink loses its blush, and becomes a pallid yellow. Paffin oil, resolving very properly to look well in presence of its electric rival, assumes the colour of the sapphire.

A MYSTERY OF OPTICS.

Very frequently a body continues to give out light, even after the light waves have ceased to strike it. The earliest example of this phenomenon is the famous Bologna stone, discovered in the 17th century. This stone, which is known as bisculphide of barium glows in the dark after exposure to sunlight. Since its discovery many other substances have been found to possess a similar property. Some diamonds, for instance, continue shining in darkness after being withdrawn from the light. Sulphide of calcium—better known as Canton phosphorus—behaves in the same way. In the production of what are known as luminous paints there is the practical application of this property. The behaviour of these paints is one of the mysteries of optics. The secret of their storage of so much energy after a short exposure to bright light, and their constancy in continuing to give it out afterwards for such a length of time, remains, and is likely to remain, unknown.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 8.

(Before The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

14-90 Wadia G and Co Kedarmal Bhurmal vs Lunsjmal Govindram Dikshit and Co.
15-08 Hiralal and Co Goverdhandas Harprasad vs Shridham Gopinath Tyabji D and Co.
15-11 Edgelow G W and Co Nemchand Manecchand vs Pestonji Nusserwanji Payne and Co.
7-08 Matubhoy J M Vussonji Tricumji vs Murbai widow and others Dinshaw and Co.
10-08 Mehta D and D Mohdina Oomer vs Dorabji Jamsetji Tata Ardeser H D and Co.
29-08 Wadia G and C Ardeser Bejonji Surti vs Sayed Sardar Elikhan Payne and Co.
27-08 Dikshit D and S Daji Abaji Khare vs Govind Narayan Bapat and others Hiralal and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

For Exparte Decree.

494-08 C P D'Cunha Nabienbibi vs Haji Abdoola Baboo.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

135-08 Payne and Co Mukbil bin Abdul Rahiman Zaker vs Jabar bin Mahomed bin Tani Bhaishunker K and G.
428-08 Malvi H M and R Messrs Ramrikhdas Shrivallabh a firm vs Kalumal Ragildas and others.
576-08 Mulla and M Keshavji Devkaran vs Johormal Harakchand.
578-08 Mulla and M Keshavji Devkaran vs Harbaksh Michilal.
611-08 Captain and V Jethabhai Raghouji Joshi vs Osman Haji Ebrahim Payne and Co.
661-08 Shamrao M and H Mahomedbhoy Dossa vs Ahmedbhoy Baboobhoy.
661-08 Shamrao M and H Hemkuverbai widow vs Rustomji Nuserwanji Vatchaghandy and others.
668-08 Payne and Co Mahomedbhoy Dossa vs Ahmedbhoy Baboolbhoy.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

405-06. Matubhai J and Vadilal Vahalji Sonasha Rudasha Daphtary F and D.
559-07. Malvi H. M. & R. Kashinath Shankerlal vs. Joravarmal Madhavram Tyabji D.&Co.
231-07 Mehta and S Peroshaw Nuserwanji Dalal vs Ardeser Nuserwanji Dalal T A Ghandy.
442-07. Thakurdas and Co A H Jafferji and others vs J Ebrahimji Little and Co.
966-07. Thakurdas and Co, Jamnadas Lalji vs Jugmohundas Verjiwandas Payne and Co.
10-08. Jehangir G and B. Parshotam Dharamsey vs Purshotam Shivji Captain and V.
23-00. Mulla and M. Keshavji Devkaran Chotani vs Mahomed Gulam Hora Khunderao L and M.
943-07. Crawford B and Co. Babcock and Wilcox Ld vs Emile Edward Morean and another Kanga and P.
410-07. Smetham B and Co. Robert James Hunter vs Robert Gough Baldock Crawford E and Co.
463-07. Smetham B and Co. Societa Coloniale Italiana vs Cassinath Sons and Co. Wadia G and Co.
627-07. Sorabji and J Rustomji Ardeser Hiramaneck vs Dorabji Jehangir Randeria Bicknell M and R.
585-07 Bicknell M and R Vasantrao Madhavrao vs Jamnadas Vijbhucandas Ardeser H D and Co.
754-07 In person. Khunderao Moreshwar Vindyek vs Adam Abha Patel Mullha and M.
879-07 Mehta and S Hassumbhai Ali Mahomed vs Joshi Purshotam Ramji.
983-06 Little and Co Pranjiwandas Lukhmidas vs Manecklal Nanabhai Payne and Co.
353-08 Mehta and D Sherbai vs Salimabai widow and others Malvi H M R.
276-07 Payne and Co Lndha Ebrahim and Co the firm vs Gungaprasad Duarkaprasad Mehta and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

327-07 Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Sitabai widow and another Khunderao L. M. and C. M. and N. Part heard.
326-07 Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Laxman Shivji Deshmook and another Smetham B and Co Khunderao L and M C M and N.

Long Causes.

473-07. Thakurdas and Co. Shapurji Burjorjee Fraser vs Dayal Mulji. Mulla and M.
520-07. Mulla and M. Dayal Mulji vs The Fraser Ice Factory Ld. and others Thakurdas and Co.
230-07 Kanga and P Haroon Adam vs Aderji Jamsetji Panthaky Nanu H and Co.
362-07 Shamrao M and H Rustomji Jehangir vs Aderji Jamsetji Panthaky Nanu H and Co.
58-04 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy vs Pranjiwandas Vajiram Matubhoy J and M.
983-07 S A Tyabji Aurora Rossrio vs Joseph Acquatina De Quadros Daphtary F and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

890-07 Bicknell M and R N Joachimson and others vs Meghji Valabhdas Kanga and P.

Reference.

27 J G G Bowen Re Land Acq act I of 1894 and Re Government and Ganpat Jimawhan.
12-08. Tyabji D and Co. Lalloobai widow vs Mathoorabai widow Jehangir and S.
474-07 Crawford B and Co. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. vs. R. D. Sethna and others Bicknell M. and R.
762-06 Dikshit D. and S. Arjoon Raghoonath vs Rajaram Appaji. In person.
678-06 Bhaishunker K. and G. Bai Ruttonbai widow vs Bai Purbai widow Daphtary F. and D.
182-04 Jehangir G. and B. Sewdas Velji and another vs. Chaghai widow and another Ardesir H. D. and Co.
421-151,171-97 Little and Co., Sulleman Cassum Haji Mitha vs. Sulleman Hoosein Mitha Kanga and P.
599-07 Mehta D. and S. Chomabai vs. Damaji Morobs Patel.
371-13-221-07 C. P. D'Cunha Haji Azimula Saheb vs. Haji Ibrahim Tyab Saheb Rsghavaya B. and N.
543-06 Shamrao M and Chandra Bhagabai widow vs Gopikabai widow and others Bicknell M and R.
644-07 Bhaishanker K and G Pharbhudas Gangadas vs Madhowji Dayal Jehangir and S.
974-07 C P D'Cunha Thakorbai widow and another vs Tukaram Javji Patel Edgelow G W and Co.
493-01 Ardeser H D and Co. Hariram Mohanji vs Bai Lalbai widow Shamrao and H.

Before the Prothonotary.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

9-08 In person Mahomed Hoosein Valad Abdool Gafoor vs Haji Hasson bin Sultan Miya and M.
10-08. In person Anna Ranu vs. The G. I. P. Ry. Co. Little and Co.

VISITORS to the "Old London" side-show, at the Franco-British Exhibition the other night, thoroughly enjoyed an unrehearsed incident. Observing a stranger coming out of the office, one of the officials stopped him and found that the man was making off with a sum of money which had been left in a drawer. It was proposed to lock him up until the arrival of a constable, when one of those present suggested that he should be placed in the stocks, which are one of the features of "Old London." The suggestion was at once acted upon, and a crowd quickly collected around the captive now in a state of tears. After he had been detained for some time, the officials thinking he had been punished enough, released their prisoner, who made off in great haste.

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* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1908.

THE TECHNICAL AGE.

UNDER this heading Dr. Rodolphe Broda in the "International" reminds us that no branch of human culture has undergone more change in the last few centuries than technical science. The technical triumphs within this space of time are more visible and more undeniable than all the intellectual and moral progress of humanity. Owing to this fact the present age stands out in clear and sharp contrast from every previous period of the development of the race. Examining the part that modern technical science plays in human existence, Dr. Broda writes: "In addition to the infinite enlargement of the range of human power by the possession of Steam and Electricity as ministering spirits, it has exercised a revolutionising influence on all other departments of social and civilised life, not merely building up, but also pulling down, not merely diffusing happiness, but being the cause also of copious tears." As the result of the progress of technical science, the productiveness of human labour has been considerably increased, the quantity of commodities available for human consumption multiplied many times and the prosperity of the race has become incomparably greater. Among the social results are the enormous increase of wealth and the attraction of the people from the village to the towns, while among the political results we find the predominance of the Western nations over the Eastern. And again, writes Dr. Broda, "technical science by substituting the industrial workman at the base of the social pyramid in place of the peasant whom historical tradition has kept down in inherited obedience and submissiveness, has altered the time-honoured relations of social subordination and paved the way for an unfettered development of democracy, to which no limits can be assigned." In all the industrial countries of the West and East this newly-awakening proletariat class displays essentially the same psychological characteristics, and considered from the psychological point of view, the subject is doubtless interesting. What concerns us most, however, is the prospect of continued progress and the countries wherein the most marked advancement is likely to take place.

In the past England has led the way in technical science. Industrial activity had its birth in the island country and the invention of the steam engine made the rich coal deposits of England a second effective factor of industrial development; the two together—combining with the political genius of the English race in acquiring possessions and commercial outlets in every quarter of the globe, enabled England to make good her position as the leading industrial power in the world. But whether she will continue to maintain that position is open to question. In the words of Dr. Broda, "in view of the growing competition of the industrial nations of Europe and America, the limited area and the small population of the United Kingdom must be regarded more and more as an unfavourable factor in the commercial rivalry, and England, slowly though it be and after some long period of time, is bound to recede into the second rank." We are glad Dr. Broda is so cautious and so considerate in his prediction, for we venture to believe that it will indeed be slowly and after some long period of time that our decline will begin. He believes that in France the decline has already begun. The displacement of hand labour by machinery has been detrimental to French interests, for coal and iron have not been given to her on a large scale, and her population is less adapted for collective labour than for the display of individual talent. Then French industry is handicapped in the competition with other countries by the higher rate of wages. "France will be compelled to concentrate her ambition on being the modern Athens and, surrounded by great industrial powers more and more superior to her from year to year in population and the wholesale output of exchangeable commodities, devote herself to that sphere of activity which demands not large numbers of workmen but individual talent." That is Dr. Broda's prognostication so far as our volatile neighbours are concerned. The future of France must depend upon her art.

With regard to Germany the potentialities are great. She has a rapidly increasing population, rich deposits of coal and iron, extensive over-sea markets, which are constantly being enlarged. Those who sneer at German rivalry may be interested to hear that Germany "has the prospect of taking England's place in the near future as the leading industrial power in the world." She will have to improve the quality of her productions first, and Dr. Broda feels it necessary to say that "in spite of the increase in the material power of the Empire, the reputation of the German nation abroad at the present day does not stand so high as it did when Germany was called the land of philosophers and poets. The selfish policy of the new Empire, openly and deliberately supplanting the earlier idealistic traditions, cannot be adapted to strengthen purely human sympathies towards the German people." Spain and Portugal have made little industrial progress. Northern Italy has, so also Austria and Hungary, but the outlook for any of them is not brilliant. Russia and Scandinavia do not threaten us. In India there is a strong popular tendency moving deliberately to the revival of national industry, and in further India an important industry has sprung up. There are great possibilities both for China and Japan. Australia is pursuing her own course and one which seems bound to prove successful. But it is of the United States of America that our prophet has the most sanguine hopes. He regards the States as a world in themselves, presenting rich and manifold possibilities for the development both of industry and agriculture. It is true, he allows, that if we compare them with the combined resources of Europe, as is fair, in view of the equality of area, they are by no means equal. But "the absence of tradition in America rendered possible the exploration of their natural riches on thoroughly rational principles, with the localisation of industry at the most favourable points, and above all, the carrying on of cattle-raising and agriculture on sound commercial lines, with the application of all the resources of technical science and agricultural chemistry." There is, therefore, Dr. Broda thinks, an assured prospect of a continuous industrial development, and the United States has every chance in its favour of reaching the top among the industrial world-powers. But that, too, will be after some long period of time and after her industrial products have been very materially improved.

SIBERIA. THE passion for prophecy that tempts persons who deal in figures and who, being mostly statisticians, should be proof against anything so purely imaginative, has led a correspondent of a home paper to consider how many Russians will be in existence in the year 1920. At the present rate of their increase he puts the estimate at 180,000,000, and looking still further ahead, he gives the number as 250,000,000 in 1950. Having settled this to his satisfaction he casts about to see how these extra millions can be provided for, and vast as is the area of Russia in Europe, he thinks they must wander forth in search of a living. Seventy-four per cent. of the population of Russia are agriculturists, or at least live by agriculture, and being both ignorant and backward in the practice of that art, they are slow to adopt modern methods of farming. They are miles behind the Chinese, who get the last farthing's worth out of the land, for where the diligent Chinaman makes his acres yield three to five hundred measures, the lazy Russian only raises forty. With this farming system there will not be enough land to go round by 1920. Needless to say, as it is, hunger is far too familiar to the Russian peasant even now. Emigration to Siberia seems an easy remedy But the Government far from encouraging it, set up restrictions in the mistaken policy of keeping the people at home to cheapen labour. In 1906 these restrictions were at an end, and the following year over half a million Russians emigrated to Siberia. This year the number will be something like a million. Difficult as the journey forth into such a wilderness was, and harsh as were the conditions the first emigrants had to face in a new country, they soon rejoiced in the response of the virgin soil to their labour. They had land without the difficulties inseparable from a tenancy in almost feudal Russia, they had ample pasture for cattle, abundance of fish in the rivers, game—and no game-laws—in the woods, with full permission to fell timber to build their log-huts. The area laid open by the Russian Government to emigrants is enormous, extending from the Ural mountains north and east to the river Ob, and south to the Altai range. All this is rich black soil, with great tracts of virgin forest.

Ten years ago few villages were to be seen. Now the railway has brought a stream of life and agriculture—limited enough even yet—and villages are springing up faster than the official map can mark them. The Russian peasant is learning in Siberia to build his house of brick, and he is not long settled there before he fixes on a site for a church. Every village has its church, and the towns have many already. The climate is not very trying, as northern climates go; the winters though cold are dry. Summer comes with a rush covering the world with green in a few days. And then the days, until autumn is over, are fine and hot. The soil yields good crops and the pasture lands can support myriads of cattle. As we know, the dairies send their produce as far west as England, where the quality of Siberian butter makes it a fair rival of Danish. And yet, Siberia is only in the infancy of its agricultural career. It has a far better future in view than when it was the hideous limbo for political prisoners that writers of the last century described. Little was then known of its capabilities, it lived in men's minds as the land of cruel exile, the oubliette into which gangs of men convicted of crime against the State disappeared, never to return. Horrors suffered in its dreary wilds were recounted by the few that escaped, and imagination ran riot in the descriptions of its inhospitable climate and its terrible prisons. Now the land smiles quite complacently on the settler, receives his seed into its generous bosom and returns him a hundredfold Huge tracts are gradually being brought under the plough, and existence in Siberia means a far freer and happier life for the Russian peasant than in his own country, where feudal customs still hold their own in spite of the efforts of a few enlightened statesmen to mitigate the rigors of life to the serf. If the estimate of the increase of the population of Russia to an unwieldy crowd of 250,000,000 be correct, worse might happen them than a journey to the fertile virgin tracts of Siberia. It is lucky for the Czar that he has, next door, so magnificent a margin in which to scatter his surplus subjects without asking leave of any other king or country.

A "ROYAL" ROYSTERER. LONDON has a variety of royal visitors every year, most of whom, of course, promptly pay their respects to the King at Buckingham Palace. Frequently they are not heard of again during their visit to the Metropolis after their call upon the King is announced. But there is a "royal" personage in London just now, or will be shortly, who will probably be often heard of, although not in connection with King Edward or any other members of the First Family. The gentleman alluded to is the Crown Prince of Servia, who is said to be intent upon visiting the White City—or the Franco-British Exhibition, to give it its proper name. The Crown Prince, who is not much more than a boy, has already earned for himself such an unenviable notoriety in consequence of his ill-manners and fondness for horse-play at the expense of his father's subjects. It will be interesting to see whether a trip to London will polish him up a bit. He certainly will not be able to indulge in any of his monkey tricks in the White City. Servia is a very small country and its people mostly cowherds. The Crown Prince perhaps suffers from this environment, and a world-tour or a three-years' cruise aboard on a gun-boat might make a man of him yet.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Assaye," with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE maximum weight of parcels carried by parcel post in India is likely to be reduced to eight hundred tolas from the 1st proximo.

COLONEL HANDISHAH, the new Afghan Envoy with the Government of India, is expected to arrive in Simla this week.

WE understand that Mr. Stewart Milne will play for the Presidency in the match at Poona this week against the Parsis, and it is probable, therefore, that Captain Rutter will not play

THE Goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th August, 1908, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907, of 26,034 mds., with an increase of Rs. 28,639 in the earnings.

THE South Indian Railway Company makes two important announcements, one being the opening on or about the 15th instant of the extension of the Nilgiri Railway from Coonoor to Fernhill, Ootacamund, with a service of four trains each way daily; and the other being the resumption of the motor-bus service between Kodaikanal road and Krishnamanaikan Tope.

A FULL report of the Labour Factory Commission and the minutes of dissent by Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Dr. Nair, and the draft bill, appeared in the last "Burma Gazette." The replies of the local Government to the proposed legislation are expected to take several weeks before they reach the Government of India.

IT is understood that the Secretary of State has approved the construction by the Southern Punjab Railway of a line from Kasur on the Raewind-Ferozepore section to Lodhran on the North-Western Railway, and that the work will begin without delay, Mr. Bagley, lately Engineer-in-Chief, North-Western Railway, being placed in charge.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

SIR JOHN FORREST AS EXPLORER.

Vital Statistics.

THE MURRAY WATERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, AUGUST 24.

Sir John Forrest lectures on Monday, describing his experiences as an Australian explorer.

Sir John, speaking practically without preparation and without the advantage of data to correct his remembrance of incidents that happened more than 30 years ago, gave a chatty, but interesting and instructive, account of his exploratory work and the circumstances in which it was carried out. In 1869 he led an expedition, prompted by a rumour that several white men were living in the interior, who it was though might be survivors of the long-lost Leichardt party, but the report proved to be unfounded. The white men were a myth. Next year Sir John undertook a journey from Perth to Adelaide, in the course of which he traversed a good deal of the country which the proposed railway from Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta would pass through. He saw much beautifully-grassed country on the tablelands that stretch from the high cliffs along the coast, but there were no permanent waters, heavy dews accounting for the richness of the vegetation. It was in 1874 that Sir John undertook his most important expedition, travelling 2,000 miles from the West up the Murchison and across South Australian territory to the overland telegraph line. He confessed himself fortunate in his explorations, having lost neither men nor horses. Each of his parties consisted of six men, two of whom were civilised aboriginals, and many horses were necessary to carry food and other requisites. The flour alone made heavy burdens for eight horses. One of the most essential things was to keep the saddles in good order and to prevent the loads from shifting, so that the horses should not suffer from sore backs. Two horses were needed to carry the supply of bacon for the expedition. Bacon was the most useful animal food one could take on such a journey, as it contained a high degree of nourishment in proportion to its weight, and could, moreover, be cooked with any other food which the party were lucky enough to get, making a tasty dish. Emus, kangaroos, smaller marsupials, and birds occasionally, were all acceptable additions to the ordinary fare. They were excellent food—to hungry men at any rate. His own rule was to eat anything which an aboriginal would not reject. Some grubs, found beneath the bark of trees, were delicious cooked, and snake was like chicken. A horse or two were needed to carry sugar and tea, medical comforts, and other things, while one of the pack animals was loaded with horseshoes, and others carried shoemakers' and tailors' materials, &c. Sir John remarked that in the form of damper one pound of flour feed a man for a day, and he had found that made with hot water the damper was light and appetising. Accustomed though people were to a morning bath in a civilised community, he had experienced no need of water for purposes of washing in the bush.

Sir John amused his audience by dwelling on the apparent compatibility of dirt with perfect health, but touched a more serious phase of an explorer's life when he dealt with the difficulty of finding water. On one occasion he had travelled seventy miles to find it. He had been without water for 38 hours, but happily in every case the precious fluid was discovered before disaster happened. It was in finding water that bushcraft was so necessary. In the tracks of animals and the flight of birds the explorer had unfailing signs to guide him, but if he were without experience he was pretty certain in these wilds to lose the number of his mess. Water was, in fact, the chief problem of the interior. At best most of this country was not very rich, but every mile of it could be utilized if water were provided. Fortunately, though rivers were few and far between, there was a vast artesian area from which underground supplies might be obtained. Next to the risk of perishing from thirst was the danger to an explorer from the attacks of aboriginals. Sir John told of some narrow escapes of his own, but was happy to say that, although on occasion he had found it necessary in the presence of grave peril to use firearms, he had never actually taken life. The trouble in dealing with the wild blacks was that a traveller could not make them understand him. If only he could disarm their suspicions, and convince them of his peaceful intentions, they would probably be friendly. Sir John pointed out that although among the native race cannibalism was not a general practice, it was resorted to occasionally, especially in connection with ceremonial observances. He entertained his audience with anecdotes illustrating the shrewdness and humor of the blacks, who had been members of his parties, and who looked upon the wild aboriginals as their natural enemies. Once, when they were being followed by a number of blacks on whose territory they had trespassed, one of his aboriginals turned and accosted the leaders with the indignant enquiry. "What the devil are you doing here?" It was a question which, it would seem, might have come more appropriately from the other side. Sir John said to his man—"You ought not to talk like that to your friends," to which the reply was, "No friends of mine gaffer."

In conclusion Sir John advanced a vigorous plea for the construction of the western railway. It was bound to come, he said, despite the short-sighted hostility of its opponents, who could at most do no more than retard the inevitable. No one, rightly understanding the progress of Australian development, would deny that it depended chiefly upon railways. The explorer came first, then the pastoralist, and after him the miner and the agriculturist; but the railway was the great civilising agent without which Australia's great territory would for ever lie idle and unprofitable. He laughed at the objections to a borrowing policy. It was by means of the millions Australia had borrowed that she had attained her present position and the same policy was essential if she would take due advantage of her magnificent potentialities in the future.

THE MURRAY WATERS.

Referring to the Murray waters question at Kerang, on Saturday night, Sir Thomas Bent (Premier), said:—"My friend Mr. Swinburne is a good engineer, but at the same time I think he was a bit of an innocent in the hands of the other people. He is so 'blooming' honest; he is so good himself that he did not know the kind of people he had to deal with. Therefore, someone must come on the scene who is not so conscientious—who perhaps knew the game played by these people. We have become wide awake, and we do not intend, I promise you to sacrifice the interests of Victoria. Nothing will be wanting on my part in arriving at an agreement fair to this State. If South Australia wants to play fair, or even gain a point or two, we will meet them, but we will not find all the water and let them get all the coin. That is not the religion I belong to. I know enough of the subject to be able to meet them." Mr. Allen, in the House of Assembly, on Tuesday, asked if the attention of the Treasurer had been called to the following extract from a speech by Sir Thomas Bent at Kerang on Saturday:—"When the agreement was made with regard to the Murray waters the Trawool scheme was not thought of—that was an element in the increase of water which should fall to Victoria. Mr. Swinburne had taken part in a conference with an able lawyer representing South Australia and representatives of New South Wales. Mr. Swinburne was an able engineer himself, but there was a fear that he was just a bit of an innocent among these men. Mr. Swinburne was so blooming honest himself that he did not know with whom he had to deal. It was only when someone else came upon the scene, someone that was not so blooming conscientious, that they found out some points. He would promise that whatever knowledge he possessed on this matter would be given wherever and whenever necessary. If South Australia wanted to gain such points as would fill Lake Alexandrina she could scarcely expect that Victoria would agree to a scheme by which South Australia would get the water and Victoria would find the coin. He desired to know whether Mr. Peake approved of the kindly sentiments as expressed by the other States in that telegram. The Treasurer (Hon. A. H. Peake), said his attention had been called to the telegram, and he was not delighted to see it. It was well known that it was the intention of the Premier to meet Mr. Wade, Sir Thomas Bent, and Mr. Swinburne when he is in Sydney and Melbourne, and he would do his best to come to a friendly understanding on the matter. The House might rest assured that the Government would look well after South Australian interests and would not allow them to be sacrificed.

VITAL STATISTICS.

An exhaustive and interesting bulletin reviewing the population and vital statistics of Australia for 1907, was issued on Saturday by the Commonwealth. Statistician, Mr. G. H. Knibbs. There were last year 110,347 births, 32,470 marriages and 45,305 deaths registered in the Commonwealth. South Australia had the lowest death-rate 13·33, New South Wales and Victoria coming second and third, with rates of 14·31 and 14·40 respectively, per 1,000. The suicides numbered 461, viz., 385 males and 76 females, the number in the various States being:—New South Wales, 133 males and 25 females; Victoria 100 males and 21 females; Queensland, 76 males and 18 females; South Australia, 25 males and 6 females; Western Australia, 42 males and 6 females; and Tasmania, 9 males. Eighty-three of the suicides chose poisoning, 83 hanging, 56 drowning, 132 shooting, and 66 destroyed themselves with cutting instruments. Cancer and other malignant tumors were the cause of 2,940 deaths in the twelve months. Of the 1,589 males who died from cancer 76 were professional men, 43 belonged to the domestic, and 165 to the mercantile classes, and 109 were engaged in transport and communication. Of the remainder 265 were agriculturists, 67 pastoralists, and 159 miners and quarrymen. Violent deaths, exclusive of suicides, numbered 2,679. An analysis of the marriage statistics shows that the ages of the bachelors ranged from 16 to 79, and the ages of the widowers from 22 to 83. The ages of the spinsters ranged from 12 (1) to 79, the lady of 12 being returned as a native of New South Wales, and her husband as aged 48. The spinster of 79 was married in Victoria to a husband of 83. It is satisfactory to note that the birth-rate shows a gradual improvement since 1903, when it was as low as 25·23 per 1,000 of mean population. Last year it was 26·55 per 1,000.

P. AND O. AND "ADELAIDE."

As the result of negotiations extending over many months, the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company have given instructions that in future the steamers of that line shall berth at the Outer Harbor instead of anchoring in the open roadstead, as has been done hitherto. This intimation was made with the following letter, dated August 10, from the Adelaide Agents (Messrs. Elder, Smith, & Co.) to the controller of the Outer Harbor (Mr. A. Searcy):—"Confirming our verbal intimation we now beg to inform you that we have received definite advice from the general managers in London that their first steamer to use the Outer Harbor will be the "Britannia," leaving Adelaide on October 1, and the first steamer from London, the "Mooltan" on October 3. As the "Britannia's" date is October 15, we are enquiring whether the "Victoria," October 1, will berth at the Outer Harbor. The General Managers, in their directions to Commanders say:—"We wish you to understand that as your special duty at all times is the safety of the ship, if in your opinion, owing to a strong unfavourable wind proceeding to the new wharf is attended with undue risk, you must use your discretion in the matter."

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTS FOR AMERICA.

With the view of bringing under the notice of the authorities of the American fleet the high quality of South Australian produce, the Government have made arrangements to send to Melbourne large consignments of Denmark oranges and raisins. This fruit is to be purchased by the Government for that purpose and no doubt the delicious oranges for which Denmark is famed will be highly appreciated by the visitors. With commendable enterprise the vignerons of South Australia have sent to the Minister of Agriculture (Hon. L. O'Loughlin), several cases of their best wines for presentation to the Admiral of the fleet. In order that the gift may be made properly and with advantage to the growers, the Minister has arranged that Mr. G. A. W. Pope (manager of the depot) shall visit Melbourne during the fleet celebrations.

A

[*By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATIONS.

RAIDS ENGINEERED BY SOCIALISTS.

Fight Outside a Cathedral.

WIDESPREAD DISTURBANCES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

After a meeting at Glasgow, at which violent speeches were made, two thousand Socialists and unemployed attempted to rush the Cathedral at the commencement of the afternoon service yesterday.

The police had been forewarned. Reserves were called out and drove back the demonstrators, using their truncheons.

The melee lasted for fifteen minutes and a number of nasty wounds were inflicted.

A hundred unemployed visited Norwich Cathedral yesterday and freely interrupted the Dean, who was denouncing Socialism.

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

M. P.'s in a Free Fight.

DISPUTE OVER ESTATE SALES.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

Disputes among the tenants themselves, with reference to the sale of estates, led to a fierce faction fight at Newcastle, county Wicklow.

Messrs Gwynn, Kettle, Joyce and Flavin, all Members of Parliament, suffered considerably at the hands of the O'Brienites.

Mr. Kettle sustained a cut on the face and was kicked, and Messrs. Joyce and Flavin received deep scalp wounds from shillelahs.

A similar wild scene took place at Kildorrery, County Cork, where Mr. Cullinan, M. P., was assaulted.

SITUATION IN TABRIZ.

Caravanserai Raided.

ANTI-ROYALISTS FURIOUS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Tabriz states that in spite of Amed-ed-Dowleh's assurances of abstention from hostilities during the negotiations, the town-Caravanserai was raided and pillaged.

The anti-Royalists are furious and have resumed the bombardment of the Royalist lines.

THE ANATOLIAN RAILWAY.

Dissatisfied Employes.

SATISFACTORY SOLUTION.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

The troubles with the employes of the Anatolian Railway, regarding their pay, are approaching a settlement on the basis of a further increase of pay, and the withdrawal of their opposition to M. Huguenin, the Director-General.

DISCONTENT AT SOFIA.

Strong Bulgarian Feeling.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

A telegram from Sofia states that there are strong symptoms of discontent at the Government's failure to express Bulgarian feeling in regard to events in Turkey, and Prince Ferdinand is sharply criticised.

GERMAN ARMY MANŒUVRES.

Display on the French Frontier.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The Grand German Army Manœuvres began at dawn to-day in Alsace-Lorraine, practically on the French frontier.

The fighting will take place over the battle grounds of 1870. Seventy thousand troops are engaged.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

Harmony of the Triple Alliance.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

It is semi-officially stated at Vienna that during the political discussions between Baron von Aehrenthal and Herr von Schoen at Berchtesgarten on Saturday, fresh proofs were adduced of the harmony existing between the Cabinets forming the Triple Alliance as regards their policies.

THE "CLAN MACDOUGALL."

Discharging her Cargo.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The unloading of the "Clan MacDougall" is proceeding at Gibraltar.

Three thousand chests of tea have been landed.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPTEMBER 6.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s. s.s. "Assaye," with the English mails of the 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

Unprecedented Gathering Expected.

PAPAL LEGATE TO PRESIDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the forthcoming nineteenth annual Eucharistic Congress to be held in Westminster Cathedral, London.

An unprecedented gathering of Roman Catholics is expected to attend its deliberations which will be presided over by a Papal Legate who will be assisted by eight Cardinals.

This is probably the first time that a Papal Legate has visited England since the days of Queen Mary.

The chosen Legate, Cardinal Vincent Vannutelli, Bishop of Palestrina, has issued a statement in which he declares that the Congress is of a purely religious character and disclaims any intention of discussing temporal power or any political matters.

THE "TIMES" ON INDIA.

Eulogy on the Aga Khan.

SEDITIOUS MOVEMENT PARALYSED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The "Times" in a leading article eulogises His Highness the Aga Khan's letter to the Deccan Provincial Moslem League, and points out that certain great conservative forces in Indian life are rallying to the support of social order.

The journal remarks that the 'conviction of Mr. Tilak has paralysed the seditious movement, at least for the moment, and has imbued the disaffected with caution.

THE COTTON TRADE DISPUTE.

Conference with Employers Sought.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

Although the outlook in Lancashire appears to be extremely grave, it is hoped that an opportunity to arrange a settlement will arise during the fortnight intervening before the expiry of the employers' notices.

The operatives have asked the employers to arrange an early conference and the postponement of the notices has been suggested.

ROUT OF ABDEL AZIZ'S ARMY.

Flight to the Mountains.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

Advices from Tangier state that the reformed remnant of the army of Abdel Aziz has been routed, and the commander has taken refuge in the mountains.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

Oath by Arabs.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

A telegram to the "Times" from Beirut states that the Arab tribes came in a body to Medina and took an oath to protect the new railway.

SIGNORINETTA AND THE ST. LEGER.

Fresh Jockey Found.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

Chevalier Ginistrelli, the owner of Signorinetta, states that the American jockey Martin will ride her in the St. Leger.

THE BADAMI BAGH ACCIDENT.

Accused Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 7.

Judgment was pronounced by Mr. S. Conolly, I. C. S., First Class Magistrate, re the Shahdara Badami Bagh Railway accident on June 19. The collision occurred at Badami Bagh station between the down passenger train from Wazirabad and a light engine proceeding from Lahore to Lala Musa.

A joint departmental enquiry wa held by the Railway authorities, and as a result of the enquiry, Clark, engine-driver of No. 68 down at the time of the collision, was charged under Section 101 of Act, 9 of 1890 for running through. The evidence was directly conflicting and the Magistrate could only go by "a priori" probabilites. He decided it was not clear that the accused deliberately ran through with both the signals at danger.

The case was dismissed and the prisoner discharged.

ASSAULT ON LIEUT. LUCAS.

Assailant Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
QUETTA, SEPTEMBER 7.

On the night of the 4th instant, a Mengal Brahmin made a daring assault on Lieut. Lucas, Zhob Levy Corps, now on leave in Quetta.

Lieut. Lucas received no injuries, and the man who made the attack is in custody.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

The Alipore Murder.

TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 7.

The trial commenced, to-day, before Mr. Roe, Sessions Judge of Alipore, and a jury, of Kanai Lall Dutt and Satyendra Nath Bose, for wilful murder of Norendra Nath Gossain, the approver, and attempted murder of Higgins and Linton, convict warders of the Alipore Jail.

Kanai Lall Dutt, on the charge being read out to him, refused to plead; while Satyendra Nath pleaded "not guilty."

The Judge, jurymen and pleaders of either side then went to the Alipore Jail to view the scene of the tragedy.

The party returned from the Jail shortly after 12 o'clock, when Mr. A. C. Banerjee, Barrister, said he appeared for Satyendra Nath Bose.

The Public Prosecutor then recapitulated briefly to the jury the details of the crime and the law bearing on it, and examined Mr. Birley, Additional District Magistrate, Alipore. He identified the accused, who were charged with conspiracy. Witness stated that he also knew Norendra Nath Gossain, formerly an accused in the first batch.

He then said:—I recorded evidence against the first batch on 4th May. On 4th June I tendered a pardon to Norendra Nath Gossain and examined him as a witness against the first batch of prisoners. The record of Gossain's evidence was then tendered.

I took evidence against the second batch on 24th August. I remember an application being made by Withall on the 26th ultimo regarding Gossain at the Jail. The Public Prosecutor also made a similar application on the 28th. After Norendra was pardoned he was ordered to be kept in the Alipore Jail. On the 31st August I heard that the approver had been shot at the Jail.

A few other witnesses were examined and the case adjourned till to-morrow.

Convict Warder Higgins, who ought to have been called to-day, had not arrived at Court at 3 o'clock. It is stated he is seriously ill in hospital.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

G. Subramania's Release.

PUBLIC MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 7.

A public meeting of the residents of Triplicane was held yesterday evening at Gongaikondan Mantapam, to thank the Madras Government for their action in connection with G. Subramania Iyer's case.

Mr. C. Karunakara Menon, editor of the "Indian Patriot," presided. There was a very large attendance.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Chariar moved the following propoeition:—

That this meeting of the residents of Triplicane regards with deep gratitude the spontaneous and magnanimous action of H. E. the Governor in Council, Madras, in withdrawing the charges preferred against G. Subramania Iyer, editor of the "Swadesa Mitran," and conveys its respectful thanks to Government for the sympathy and consideration shown.

The proposition was unanimously carried.

All the Madras Native papers express intense relief and satisfaction at Government's action, which they say will leave a very good impression on the public mind.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

Enquiry Proceeding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 7.

The European driver of a ballast train was killed at Halisar station beyond Naihati last night, and as there is some mystery attached to the affair. The police have gone up to make an inquiry.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Driver Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 7.

Isaacson, a driver on the E. B. S. Railway, came off his engine at eight o'clock last night and was picked up on the metals in a terribly injured condition. The fingers of one hand were gone, his head was cut open and the skin was torn from one side of the body. He was taken to hospital but only lived two hours. The train was just on the move when the affair happened. He leaves a widow and three children.

BURMA CROP REPORT.

Satisfactory Record.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The crop report of Burma during the week ending 29th August says that rainfall has been general throughout the province, being heavy in Lower Burma and moderate in the upper part of the province. Districts which had hitherto been suffering most from drought got fair rain. In Lower Burma transplanting of winter rice is nearly completed. In Upper Burma reaping of early sessamum and other autumn crops is progressing and cultivation for jowar is getting on satisfactorily. The condition of standing crops in Lower Burma is good. In Upper Burma standing crops are fair and prospects are much improved by recent rain. The price of unhusked rice has risen slightly in Rangoon, but elsewhere is practically stationary.

THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM.

Fiftieth Anniversary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
COONOOR, SEPTEMBER 7.

The fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund took place, on Saturday last with great eclat.

Their Excellencies Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley graced the occasion with their presence.

The Principal presented a brief history of the institution, which contributed its pupils to various public departments and the Army.

Sir Arthur made an interesting speech, touching upon the good work of the institution, and concluded by saying:

The report of fifty years' work and fifty years' progress would have excited the utmost gratitude in the heart of the man to whose influence and to whose interest, is due the existence of this institution—I mean, Sir Henry Lawrence. Now I know that on occasions of this kind the president, whoever he may be, is expected to deliver a long address; but I am not going to do so, if you will excuse me. I want to say a few words, and I am going to address myself to the older boys. I alluded to the fact, just now, that, at one time, I was in the service. It is some twenty-six 26 years ago since I joined my Regiment, which was quartered at Lucknow. On many a Sunday afternoon I wandered raund and round the Residency there, and tried to conjure up the scene of the awful months of June to September 1857. I tried to imagine what must have been the experience of those men who were engaged in the defence of Lucknow, chief among them, being Sir Lawrence. I then learnt something of the history of the siege. I would ask you boys, my young friends, to do me the favour to read the history of the siege. I would urge you to learn the history of the man who founded this institution, and strive, that you may follow his example. He was a man of noble efforts, an example of unflinching courage. He was a man who is said to have possessed one of the most enviable of qualities—he had the power of gaining the trust of the natives of this country, to a greater degree than any other Englishman in the whole of the last century. I would ask you to learn this man's history, in order that you may follow his example. Above all, strive to realize the success, grandeur and glory of his name, in that he strove to do his duty.

A DROWNING FATALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 7.

Percy Tiery, Storekeeper, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Kidderpore, was drowned while learning to swim in a tank in Rawdon Street, Calcutta, yesterday afternoon.

He was swimming with two friends, Mr. F. Otto and Mr. S. Edwards, having his hands on their shoulders. In turning round his hands slipped off the shoulders of the two men and he sank. Messrs. Otto and Edwards dived for him, but to no effect.

RANGOON VOLUNTEERS.

Port Defence Corps.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The annual prize distribution to the successful members of the Port Defence Volunteers took place on Saturday night, when the prizes were distributed by Lieutenant-Colonel Menzies, A.-D.-C., the Corps Commandant. A feature of the function was the ovation which the winners of the Pretoria Cup received upon having annexed it seven times out of eight rifle competitions, six being in succession.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S BIRTHDAY.

Meeting at Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 7.

At a public meeting held by Indians to celebrate the 84th Birthday of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji it was unanimously resolved to send congratulations. A feature of the function were gramaphone selections, the final of which was the "Bande Mataram" song, at the conclusion of which the enthusiastic assembly broke up.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, SEPTEMBER 7.

The Civil Service Ball came off at the Gymkhana Club to-night, when the Governor and about four hundred Civil and Military members of Poona society were the guests of the distinguished hosts. The ball-room was beautifully decorated by Mrs. Quin, Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie, Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Kincaid, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Keatinge and Mrs. Lucas. The Committee was represented by Mr. H. O. Quin, Mr. G. S. Curtis and Mr. G. H. Carmichael. The Somerset's band supplied the music.

THE story of an heroic effort to save a brother was told the other day at the North Stafford Infirmary at an inquest on Robert Hunt. Robert and his brother Alfred were working at midnight, emptying a tank nine feet deep that was filled with boiling oil and water. Robert fell in head first. Alfred modestly told the jury how he attempted to rescue him. "I heard a shout," he said, "and turning saw my brother fall in head first. I jumped in after him and by the aid of an iron pipe got him out." The Coroner: Was the water boiling? The Witness: It was roasting. It scalded me right through. The Coroner said Alfred's conduct was heroic. The Inspector of Factories said he would report the act to the Home Office. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A MOTOR CAR BLAZE.

Bombay Garage Aflame.

A FIRE occurred on Sunday night at Messrs. Sawyer's motor car garage which resulted in the destruction of two motor cars, while several others were damaged by the heat and scorched. As petrol was stored on the premises, there was considerable danger from explosions. The prompt attention of the fire brigade reduced the amount of damage considerably.

Mr. P. C. Sawyer was in his office at 8-15 p. m., when he left a memo. for the driver of a car that was out on hire to take some petrol out for a car, in Hornby Road, that was stranded owing to lack of spirit. The driver, on his return, carried out the instructions and brought back the stranded car, but on his return he discovered the premises emitting smoke and flames. The 'ramosi," who had evidently gone in search of assistance was not present, and the driver, Cumbatta, immediately opened the door of the garage and had presence of mind enough to pull the burning cars into the street with the assistance of some people who were present, including the "ramosi,' who had, in the meantime, summoned the fire brigade and another helper, The woodwork in the building caught fire and was put out soon after the brigade began to play the hose upon it.

The driver who took such prompt action immediately fetched Mr. Sawyer from his residence in Colaba, but on his arrival all danger had disappeared. The losses include a Darracq car, the engine of which, it seems likely, is entirely damaged, and it appears probable that the fire originated from the ignition of the petrol gas from this car, from what cause it is impossible to say. A De Dion car, standing immediately in front of the Darracq, was seriously damaged by fire, whilst some valuable Sunbeam cars, and also some Horbicks and Darracqs, all recently imported, were scorched by the flames. But for the prompt action of the driver and the wisdom he showed in drawing the burning cars into the street, the loss might have been very considerable, as over two dozen cars are stored in the premises, including cars of 35 horse-power, together with a large stock of tyres, machinery, and electrical machinery. Mr. Sawyer has been building a new workshop in the rear of his premises, and it is fortunate that this escaped, as the communicating door was ablaze during the fire. The Colaba and Fort fire engines were on the scene with a fire escape, and had the flames taken a serious hold of the premises, the closely-packed buildings adjacent, would have been seriously compromised, and it would have taken the combined efforts of the Brigade to get a command of the flames. It might be mentioned that the windows in the rear of the Empire Trading Company, which have their premises above those of Mr. P. C. Sawyer, caught fire and were seriously scorched, and if the premises had taken the fire, much valuable property would have been destroyed. It was a curious circumstance that though there were five extinguishers on the premises, not one of the people, who were early on the scene, appears to have taken advantage of the appliance.

It was a fortunate circumstance that a new six-cylinder 40-50 h.-p. Limousin car, which has been imported for an Indian Maharajah, was not cleared by the Customs, as had been expected, and for which room had been made at the entrance to the garage, as this heavy car would have prevented the withdrawal of the burning cars, no single man would have been capable of moving it.

In his report to the Police Commissioner the Superintendent of the Fort Division said that about half past nine o'clock on Sunday night two motor cars numbered 965 and 37 respectively, belonging to Messrs. Hill, Sawyer and Company, were discovered to be on fire in the motor garrage at Medows Street. The cars were at once taken out into the street, by some of the servants of the Company and the fire was extinguished. The damage is estimated at Rs. 4,000. The car numbered 965 which had been out on hire in the afternoon was parked in the garrage near the car No, 37 when the machinery of the former was hot, and this it is believed, may have caused the fire.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

Temporary leave of absence from the 6th to the 15 September (both days inclusive) is granted to Lieutenant E. P. Cudlip, R.G.A.

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Lieut. A. G. Stone, 1-3 Gurkhas, arrived and landed s.s. "Arcadia," 4th September, Capt. W. O. Gibbs, 10th Hussars, arrived and landed s.s. "Arcadia," 4th September, Capt. S. G. Willis, R.F.A., arrived and landed s.s. "Dom Balduino," 5th September.

Departures.—Lieut.-Col. F. A. C. Keyer, Cantonment Magistrate, s.s. "Persia," 1st September, Captain E. J. H. Luxmoore, R.A.M.C., s.s. "Marmora," 29th August, Captain H. M. Welstead, 2nd Leicestershire Regt. s.s. "Arcadia," 5th September.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Captain E. B. Frederick, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, arrived and landed s.s. "Arcadia," 4th September.

Departures.—Captain A. Spittelor, I.M.S., Major Hon. H. Napier, 39th C. I. Horse, Major H. C. V. Harrison, R.F.A. s.s. "Arcadia, 5th September.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 7.

In a few weeks Colonel H. D. Thorold West Riding Regiment, will retire from the command of the 1st Battalion at Ranikhet on reaching the end of his four years' tenure The command will, it is understood, go to Major C. Y. Humphry, Senior Major. Major Humphry has spent almost twenty-six years in the Army and served regimentally and on the Staff in the South African War, for which he was mentioned in despatches and received the Queen's medal with three clasps.

The 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, Cork, is preparing a draft of 164 non-commissioned officers and men to join the 1st Battalion stationed at Lucknow. The draft will leave Southampton on 30th September by the troopship "plassey."

DEATH is announced at home of Mr. G. R. McDowell, formerly Executive Engineer, Lucknow. He had for some months suffered from bad health and had gone home for a change. He was popular in the United Provinces.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE MOTOR-CAR BOOM AND SLUMP.

Feltham's Bank: Bebro-Benson-Feltham.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

We are still cheerful—even in the dog days. There is no boom, but everybody is filled with hope; even the underwriters, who have had a bad attack of indigestion ever since January, look less bilious I cannot say that all the clouds have blown away. The South American States are not affording us much joy. As usual, being full of corn, they are kicking like mules, and I look for trouble in South America. Brazil is especially foolish. State is against State, and Sao Paulo goes from bad to worse. But on the Continent the feeling is decidedly better; people at last realise that the German War scare is not worth consideration. They are also beginning to realise the reasons for the French demand for gold. It is early days to talk about a revival in the Stock Markets, but we may be quite sure that the falling off in trade will release a large amount of capital. Cheap money always tells upon the Stock Exchange, and we shall hardly see dear money this year unless the Americans go mad again. Wall Street is the one dark spot and here I am again and again assured we need fear no trouble. It is said that there is plenty of money to carry the Wall Street load. There is at present no sign that the American financiers are floating bills. When they begin "kite flying" then it will be time to shut down all speculative accounts. I still think Home Rails a good purchase. Great Westerns at present prices are distinctly cheap. Brewery shares are also cheap, I don't mean the second-rate companies. I mean the first-class concerns, which, whether the Bill passes or not, will pay a dividend in good times or bad.

The Official Receiver has induced Mr. Justice Eve to make an order for the compulsory winding up of Feltham's Bank. Mr. Sanderson, K.C., for the Official Receiver, declared that "the so-called bank was no bank at all, that it had been receiving large sums of money in small amounts from poor people, that there was fraud in connection with the working of the concern and that it ought to be wound up at once." The company, it seems was incorporated in August last year to take over a business from Mr. Harry Benson, and Feltham was the maiden name of the wife of Benson, whose real name was Bebro. The International Securities Corporation, which was another of Benson's companies, was incorporated in November, 1907, and wound up last month by Mr. Justice Eady, who held that it carried on the illegal business of dealing in foreign premium bonds, and that it did so in a fraudulent manner. On July 18th there was £13,800 standing to the credit of the Corporation at Feltham's Bank. Mr. Justice Eady ordered the bank to pay the money to the Official Receiver on July 29th; but alas according to Mr. Sanderson, the money had then disappeared. Benson had also been ordered to pay over £3,650, which he had not done. His counsel said that he was very ill, and unable to attend to business. But he attended, it seems, to the disappearance of the £13,800, which showed a certain amount of brisk activity on his part. Exit Benson-Bebro for the present!

Eleven years ago, after all the cycle shares and Dunlops had been boomed to extravagant prices the slump came; millions had to be written off the inflated Dunlop capital, and cycle shares came down from two or three pounds to ten or twelve shillings or pence each. Now the same thing has happened in regard to motor-car shares. Two or three years ago motor-car companies could not execute the orders they were receiving; to-day a good many of them are in difficulties. Argyll shares that a year ago were at thirty shillings, are to-day unsaleable at one and sixpence. Humbers that were two pounds seven or eight, are now under nine shillings, and Rovers that were one pound fifteen are now thirteen shillings. One or two firms still keep up, among them being the Daimlers, which are about par and which may now be regarded as sound industrial investments.

An Alexandria correspondent, writing on August 12, says that reports from the Fayoum confirm the impression that the condition of the crop there is more favourable than in the northern provinces, and particularly in that it is so far absolutely immune from the cotton worm. "The first picking of the new cotton this season," he writes, "took place two days ago in the Fayoum on an early plantation. Thirty-two cantars of good quality were picked. The Government report on the prospects of the flood issued a few days ago, has been received with a certain amount of scepticism in some quarters owing to its tardy reference to advices of the existence of the cotton worm in several districts. As private information points to a general growth of the blight all over the Delta, it is inferred that the position is not so satisfactory as the Government memorandum implies. The considerable increase of water due in the lower reaches of the Nile according to the terms of that note, within several days from its date has not yet been felt so far as advices north of Esna record. A better economic position than was expected is revealed in the memorandum of the Finance Ministry for the first half of the year, and commercial men augur from it a marked improvement in Egyptian business this autumn if the critical period for the boll-worm pest, namely the damp days of September, is passed in safety. Customs receipts were only £E123,192 less than in 1907; railway receipts were extremely good, with a drop of only £E36,289 from the abnormally high returns of the first half of 1907, although the administrative board several months ago predicted a considerable contraction this year. The land tax shows a trifling decrease, but town property taxes are, on the other hand, higher. The most marked falling off is in dues on registration of land purchase conveyances. This, however, was fully expected."

A particularly interesting cotton circular from Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., dated New York, August 4, contrast the situation of the market now and a year ago. At the beginning of August last year contracts were on the level of 12 cents per pound, small crops were expected in America and India, spinners had sold far ahead at very remunerative prices, retailers were complaining of their inability to get goods, the visible and invisible supply of cotton was very large though low in grade, and the movement amongst planters to hold their cotton for higher prices was well under way. This year August opened with cotton on a level of about 9 1-2 cents, crop account almost universally favourable, large yields expected in America and India, spinners short of orders and reporting accumulations of yarn and goods, the retail trade bad, the visible and invisible supply of cotton small (indicating less than six weeks' consumption by September 1), and spinners feeling that they need not fear any combination among planters. As Messrs. Hubbard and Co. remark, it would be difficult to present a greater contrast, if one could make it to order. They point out that, curiously enough, the market declined from the opening of the season last year until the aftermath of the October panic brought about a sharp advance which could not be maintained in the face of declining trade, and they ask whether we shall see the reverse this year in "an improvement in trade conditions throughout the world, stimulated by some injury to the crop during August and September and maintained by the gradual restoration of confidence in every land based on good crops." Of course it is just possible that we may, but it would be very unsafe to count on it.

Some rather misleading deductions have, it seems, been drawn here and elsewhere from the fact that considerable quantities of both woollen and cotton goods have recently been sold by auction in New York. At first sight it certainly looked as if large stocks of unsaleable goods had accumulated, in spite of the recent reports that stocks of dry goods of all classes had run down owing to stoppage of production. But a correspondent writes pointing out that owing to the American custom of seasonal buying it is necessary that fair quantities of stocks of all kinds should exist during the two active buying months, August for winter goods and January for spring and summer standards. At these two busy buying seasons purchasers from all over the United States flock to New York to make their selections and learn the fashions for the coming season, and in ordinary times they buy fairly heavily for immediate delivery. When therefore, as after the recent financial crisis, there is some difficulty in arranging a basis of values and buyers show signs of distrust, it is not at all an unusual thing for the big producers of standard woollens and cottons, whose goods are sold under their own stamps all over the country, to offer large quantities of stock by auction, so that all their clients may see exactly what price is taken and all may have an opportunity to fare alike. In this way quite satisfactory prices are very often obtained, as was the case at the recent auctions, and such sales are not by any means a certain sign of bad trade of serious oversupply.

The wheat market at the present time, which is really the beginning of the cereal year, is most difficult to gauge. With the exception of the United States and Canada, the principal exporting countries seem unable to send substantial quantities of wheat to the British markets. Reports from Russia and the Danube ports are most disappointing. The prospects for this season, look even worse than those for last season, when only 10½ million quarters were shipped from the Euxine. In India drought again has caused poor crops, especially of wheat. Last season Karachi provided 4,000,000 quarters; this season from April 1 to August 1 only 125,000 quarters were shipped and native dealers are anxious to pick up the few parcels offered at relatively high prices. Argentine merchants have only small reserves, and shipments are expected to be on a light scale until the next harvest, which is reaped during December and January. Accounts from Australia and the Pacific coast are fairly good. English farmers are experiencing grand harvest weather, and already several lots of new wheat have been sold. The rates ruling seem low compared with prices for foreign wheat, but there is always a desire, on the part of some to push on with sales and get the best price obtainable, and if farmers can find a market for wheat as it is being cut there is a considerable saving in expenses, such as stacking and further handling. Last year many merchants, millers, and farmers were sadly misled with regard to available stocks of wheat in different parts of the world. This year, although the outlook is distinctly "bullish," many holders of English wheat want to sell, especially as the prices obtainable are very remunerative. Stocks in the United Kingdom are exceedingly small. Liverpool has about 400,000 quarters, which is roughly one month's supply, and the quantity on hand in Manchester amounts to only 75,000 quarters, or a fortnight's requirements. There is, however, fairly large supply on passage to both Liverpool and Manchester.

COLABA NUISANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Several complaints have, from time to time appeared in your esteemed journal, regarding street noises, but I doubt whether the residents of any locality in the city have a better right of complaint than those of Lower Colaba. There is a police order that music must cease at 12 p.m. But in this locality it usually begins at that hour to the accompaniment of drum and cymbal, and is kept up till early morning. This happens night after night, and the native policeman on duty seems reluctant to stop it as he enjoys it quite as much as the performers. There is a lack of proper supervision over the "parawalla," and complaints even when addressed to the right quarter are unheeded.

To add to our woes there has lately been a large increase in the number of pi dogs in this locality whose activities, like those of our local musicians, are most in evidence at midnight. The season is approaching when a notice over the signature of the Commissioner of Police will solemnly warn the public that ownerless dogs will be destroyed. I have never however found that this warning was followed by any diminution in the number of these pests.

One is prepared to put up with any noise during the day, provided that his night's rest were unbroken, and I am convinced that the authorities would be alive to the necessity of the situation, could they spend one night in this district.—Yours, &c.

E.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

The Cooperage last evening was the scene of a very exciting League contest between the Royal Scots "A" team and the Young Men's Christian Association. The opening moiety of the game was in favour of the Civilians and they led at half time by three goals to two. After lemons the Scots equalized and soon secured a two points' lead, but during the closing five minutes, the Young Men brought their score level, the match ending in a draw of five goals all, being the largest score recorded this season.

The ground was in excellent condition and no adverse wind or angry crowds marred the progress of the game, but having started play late, the closing fifteen minutes of the game were played in a state of semi-darkness, when it was not only difficult for the public to distinguish the players, but the latter themselves could not see the ball properly. To add to this, as many of the spectators aver, the Referee over-timed the first half by full four minutes, a fact, which according to them deprived the Scots of their victory, for the last goals of the Y. M. C. A. were scored when there were only about five minutes left for full time.

It is a pretty long time since the "A" appeared on the Soccer field, and Bryer must have got a bit stale otherwise he would not have been scored against so often. The other custodian, Philips, though he saved well, was too fond of throwing back the ball right in front of him, often for the enemy to recapture it, and the fifth goal against his side was a direct result of this play.

An eyewitness of the game could not fail to notice the contrast between the positions occupied by the halves on both sides; while the Civilian three were too far separated from their forwards, the Military halves were too close to the advance guard. Owing to this, the Y. M. had to play mainly a defensive game during the second half, while the Scots were afforded full scope to their usual play of fooling about the ball. Another tendency the "A" forward line has developed—a tendency noticeable also amongst Civilian teams, of kicking the ball back at every conceivable occasion, often to avoid an imaginary adversary. It is nothing but truth to say that the Scots lost many chances of scoring through this defect.

One player deserves a special mention and that is George Brewin. He was in excellent form and scored three of the five goals of his side, and while speaking of him, one regrets that a place has not been found for the sprinter in the forthcoming Charity Match.

The "A" from the Southern end kicked off and the Y. M. receiving the ball at once opened the attack and a strong rush from the right wing met with a repulse. T. Brown then looked dangerous, but he was a bit slow in a splendid opening, and Williams sent him back. A rush of the Scots on the opposite flags secured them a corner, but Girdwood headed over the cross-bar. From the kick-in, the Young Men were again on the Scotch territory, and Dowling scored. A few minutes later, G. Brewin added a second point. The Scots were now in possession of the leather and though they made a determined assault, Kelly and MacMullen kept them at bay for some time; then the Y. M. broke through, and Humphreys by good dribbles approached the Military flags, but Bryce cleared his missile. The Scots were back once more upon the Civilian ground, and Mounsey opened the account for his side by a neat shot. Pressing Girdwood sent the ball in from the offside and from the kick-in, George Brewin in an excellent run, getting fast the backs, scored No. 3. Five minutes to half-time Bolton notched the second goal of the Scots. Attacks at both ends followed.

Score:—

Y. M. C. A.....3 goals.
R. Scots' "A".....2 goals.

On crossing over, the Scots opened the attack and a shot from the outside-left having been cleared by Philips, Girdwood handy there, equalized. Continuing on the same ground, after several ineffectual attempts, Mounsey scored No. 4. The Y. M. broke through and MacMullen put in a pretty little run but only to retire before Bryce. Then Philips in trying to save a shot from the right wing, having thrown the ball in front of him, Girdwood taking it up, scored a fifth time. The ground now was in semi-darkness and the Y. M. C. A. made with the ball for the opposite end and though Bryce beat G. Brewin, Brown sent the ball through. Soon after, from a centre from Tom Brewin, his brother equalized.

Score:—

Y. M. C. A. ..... 5 goals.
R. Scots' "A"..... 5 goals.

TEAMS.

Y. M. C. A.		R. Scots "A."
Phillips	Goal	Bryce
H Templeton, Kelly	Backs	Weymess, Williams.
MacMullen, Jaeger, Humphreys	Half-backs	Henderson, Wilson, Driscoll.
T Brown, Brown, G Brewin, Dowling, Rowbottom	Forwards	Martin, Bolton, Girdwood, Mounsey, MacConnan.

Referee.—Mr G Walton.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	P.
Royal Scots "B"	14	14	0	0	39	2	28
Royal G. Artillery	14	9	4	1	31	13	19
Royal Scots "A"	12	7	2	3	26	13	17
Y. M. C. A.	13	5	6	2	20	29	12
Bombay Gymkhana	13	3	6	4	16	18	10
Commercial Gymkhana	14	4	9	1	15	27	9
Govt. Telegraph	13	3	7	3	16	29	9
Rovers F. C.	13	0	11	2	6	38	2

TO-DAY.

Civilians vs. East Lancs—Cooperage—5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY.

Harwood League—R. Scots "A" vs Bombay Gymkhana.

Civil vs. Military.

The Rovers Committee has selected the following to represent the Civilians against the Military for a game to be played on Friday next on the Cooperage, in aid of the Indo-British Institution. As for the players they are more less as one would have expected them, though one is surprised at the exclusion of Kelly of the Y. M. C. A., which presumably is due to the good game played by Harwood in the last trial game. One may nevertheless trust the selected team to give a very good exhibition of itself and may rest assured that the Military will by no means have matters their own way.

The teams will line up as follows:—

Civil.		Military.
Thompson (3 Gym)	Goal	Bryce (R Scots "A")
Chapman (C Gym), Edwards (G Tel)	Backs	Watts (R G A), Foster (R Scots "B")
Jaeger (Y M C A), Ramsey (B Gym), Osborne (G Gym)	Half Backs.	Hill (R Scots "B"), Finnigan (do.), Lakin (do.)
Harwood (C Gym), Cowper (C Tel), Holman (G Tel), Woolley (C Gym), Moir (B Gym)	Forwards	Wright (R Scots 'B'), Bolton (R Scots 'A'), Reynolds (R G A), Southcote (R G A), McIntosh (R Scots "B")

Reserve—Girdwood (R Scots' "A.")

The Harris Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 7.

The Royal Artillery from Kirkee and the Worcesters from Ahmednagar having tied on Saturday with two goals all, the tie was replayed to-day before a very large gathering of the military. Fifteen minutes after the start, the Gunners scored a goal, and the Worcesters having failed to equalize during the rest of the term, the Artillery accordingly won by 1 goal to love.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

This year only twelve teams have entered for the tourney against fifteen last year. It is feared that many military teams have been kept off by Bombay being declared out of bounds owing to the unhealthiness of the City. One team, the Calcutta Football Club, who had sent in their name and their entrance fee have withdrawn, as they could not get together an eleven.

A meeting of the representatives of the various entrants was held last evening at the Taj Mahal Hotel and following is the result of the drawings:—

	1st Round.	2nd Round.	Semi-final.	Final.
Royal Sco's..... / Govt. Telegraph.....	IV	VII	X	XI
East Lancs ..... / R. G. Artillery.....	II			
Y. M. C. A..... / R. F. A. Kirkee.....	I	VIII		
Carabineers..... / Commercial Gym...	III			
Rovers ..... / Worcesters	bye / bye	V	IX	
Somersets L. I. ... .. / Bombay Gymkhana..	bye / bye	VI		

The games will be played commencing from Saturday, the 12th September, in the order of the numbering in Roman figures.

BOXING.

Wellington Tournament.

THE FINAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, SEPTEMBER 7.

The Wellington Boxing Tournament, organized by the 2nd Dorset Regiment, terminated on Saturday night last.

Colonel Bonus, D. S. O., Commanding the 2nd Dorset Regiment, in a speech congratulated the winners in the noble art of self-defence and the British pluck which they exhibited. He shook hands with every winner, and presented the handsome prizes and medals.

SIX-ROUND CONTEST.

Pte. Doddnell, 10st. 7lbs., 2nd Dorset Regiment, Wellington, beat Pte. Irish, 11st 5lbs., East Yorkshire Regiment, Burma. Doddnell knocked down Irish in the first round.

Lance-Corpl. Smith, 9st., 2nd Dorset Regiment, Wellington, beat Pte. Pearson, 10st., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Burma. Smith succeeded in flooring Pearson in the first round.

DORSET REGIMENTAL FEATHER-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Lance-Corpl. Smith, 9st., beat Pte. Gibbons, 8st. 13lbs. Smith knocked down Gibbons in the second round.

BOYS' OPEN CONTEST.

Gough, 2nd Dorset Regiment, Wellington, beat Rudd of the same regiment. Both pugilists were in excellent form in all the rounds. In an extra round Gough won on points.

DORSET REGIMENT BANTAM WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Corpl. Daniells, 8st. 4lbs., beat Drummer Broom, 8st. 3lbs. Daniells knocked down Broom in the first round.

DORSET REGIMENTAL HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Pte. Bennett, 11st. 4lbs., beat Pte. Plane, 13st. Plane was knocked down in the first round.

SEMI-FINALS.

DORSET REGIMENTAL MIDDLE-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Pte. Scott, 9st. 13lbs., beat Lance-Corpl. Sheehan, 10st. 12lbs. Scott opened the attack by inflicting severe punishment on Sheeham. Scott won on points.

In the finals, Pte. Scott, 9st. 13lbs., beat Drummer Tatum, 10st. 8lbs. Scott won on points.

DORSET REGIMENTAL LIGHT-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Drummer Sharpe, 9st. 7lbs., beat Pte. Constable, 10st.

Pte. Dine, 9st. 10lbs., beat Lance-Corpl. Webster, 9st. 12lbs.

In the Finals, Private Dine, 9st. 10lbs., beat Drummer Sharpe, 9st. 7lbs.

OPEN NOVICES' COMPETITION.

Pte. Pearson, 10st., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Burma, beat Pte. Holdsworth, 9st. 9lbs., East Yorkshire Regiment, Burma.

Drummer Hunter, 10st., Manchester Regiment, Secunderabad, beat Pte. Moore, 10st. East Yorkshire Regiment, Burma.

In the Finals, Drummer Hunter, 10st., Manchester Regiment, Secunderabad, beat Pte. Pearson, 10st., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Burma. Pearson gave in in the first round.

POONA RACES.

Handicaps.

2ND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

THE KARAKWASLA PLATE:—Distance—R. C. and a distance. Wakefull (11st. 10lbs.) Recovery (10st. 9lbs), Metalgia (10st. 5lbs.) Koke (9st. 7lbs.), Tete-a-Tete (8st. 12lbs.), Robin (8st. 8lbs.) and Belle Oilaff (7st. 10lbs.)

3RD DAY, SATURDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

THE INTERNATIONAL PLATE.—Distance—Six furlongs.—Come Back (9st 13lbs.), Lady Leslie (9st 12lbs), Wakeful (9st. 10lbs.), Russly Rose (9st. 8lb.), Lady Nannie (9st 7lbs), Gun Metal (9st 2lbs), Wild Boy (8st 13lbs) Pantry Girl, Late Minnie, (8st. 12lbs.), Cracker (8st. 9lbs.), Florrie (8st. 8lbs.), Matalgia (8st. 7lbs.), Chippy Norton (8st. 5lbs.), Mandeville (8st. 3lbs.), Koke (7st. 10lbs.) Encourage (7st. 9lbs), Virballa (7st. 6lbs.), General Fife (7st. 3lbs.), Tete-a Tete (6st. 10lbs.)

POONA GRAND ANNUAL.—Distance—2 miles.—Seclusion (11st. 8lbs.), Chassepot (11st 11b) Killeevan (10st. 11lbs). Greenstone (10st. 9lbs.), Lamrock (10st. 8lbs.), Clear Artist (10st. 2lbs.), Daroji (10st), Balaveuse (9st 8lbs.), Lord Boyne (9st. 5lbs.) and Golden Morn (9st.)

GOLF.

The Nasik Tournament.

THE GYMKHANA CUPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDANT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 7.

In the Golf Tournament to-day, the Nasik Gymkhana Cup was won by Mr. Priestly with 106—18 = 88. The runner-up was Mr. England, with 89.

The Bombay Gymkhana Cup was won by Mr. Deane 84—scr. = 84. The runners-up were Mr. Williams and Mr. Preston, with 85 each.

POLO.

The Open Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, SEPTEMBER 7.

The Tournament opened yesterday three games having been played in the presence of a vast number of spectators, who included many Native Chiefs and the beauty fashion and valour of Poona and Kirkee.

Plays started at 3 in the afternoon and did not give over till 6-30 p.m. The weather was clear, till about five o'clock there was a smart shower and heavy clouds threatened to make things somewhat uncomfortable for the players; but fortunately the rain held off and play went on in cool and cloudy weather.

The first game between the Grasshoppers and the Mounted Infantry was practically a walk over for the Grasshoppers. The second and third games were very spiritedly fought out, one from beginning to end. The two games were both interesting and exciting. The former was awakened by the keenness with which the players were at work and the latter was occasioned by the exceedingly fast play.

FIRST GAME.

GRASSHOPPERS VS. MOUNTED INFANTRY.

1 Thakur Rewant Singh.	1 Capt. Light.
2 H.H.Mah.of Kishengarh	2 Genl. Alderson.
3 Capt. the Hon. Binghan.	3 Capt. Wodehouse.
Back—Mr. R. B. Wood.	Back—Maj.Rowlandson.

EMPIRES.

Capt. Hopwood and Captain Jackson.

1ST CHUKKER.—The Grasshoppers were first to get on to the ball, and with a fast run up to the M. I. posts had it within shooting range, when a minute after the start Thakur Rewant Singh drove it through. On changing ends the "Grasshoppers" at once cleared to the M.I.territory, where the Maharajah of Kishangarh was on to the ball and hit a goal. The next minute a similar feat was performed by the Maharajah and a minure later the Maharajah hit a third goal for his side. When the chukker ended the score stood—Grasshoppers, 4 goals; M. I., nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—From the throw in Wood met the ball and hit it up from midfield clean up to the M. I. posts, where Light was on to it, and drawing away from the bunch, had an open run down the field to the Grasshoppers' end, but he was overtaken by Thakur Rewant Singh just as he approached goal and was accordingly done out of a score. The ball was next driven by the Maharajah up to the opposite end, and the fifth goal was put to the credit of the Grasshoppers by His Highness. Some sticky play followed in front of the M. I. goal, and from a melee the Maharajah hit the sixth goal for the Grasshoppers and then the chukker closed. Grasshoppers, 2 goals; Mounted Infantry, nil.

3RD CHUKKER.—Starting from centre the Grasshoppers cleared with the ball to the M. I. end, and Bingham shaking the field off, had a clear run up to the posts and hit it through. A minute later the Grasshoppers with Rewant Singh at their head galloped up to the M. I. goal and scored, and the next instant Rewant Singh put another goal to the credit of the Grasshoppres. On the ball being in play again the General was on to it, but before he could go very far the Maharajah shot to the front and hit back to the opposite end, and then the chukker closed. Grasshoppers' 3 goals; Mounted Infantry, nil.

4TH CHUKKER.—The moment the ball was in action the General was on to it, and hit it up to the Grasshoppers end, but in following it up he missed his shot, and then Rewant Singh came up, and collaring the spheroid, hit it clean up to the M. I. flags and hit it through. The next instant the M. I., cleared to the opposite end, but just as they got within shooting range Rewnt Singh chased up and hit the ball out of danger when the Chucker ended. The Grasshoppers, 4 goal; Mounted Infantry, nil.

5TH CHUKKER—The General was first to hit out and to drive the ball down to the Grasshoppers' territory where the Maharajah overtook him and hit the ball to centre from where Bingham took it on te the M. I. posts and hit it behind the line. On being hit out, the General at once cleared with the spheroid to the centre, where Light came up and carried in it on to the Grasshopers' end where Wood met it and hitting it up to Rewant Singh, the latter drove it up to the M. I. posts; but before any damage could be done the bugle sounded the close of the chukker. Grasshopper nils; Mounted Infantry, nil.

6TH CHUKKER.—Starting from the East boundary there was some veey fast up and down play for at least three minutes, and then Rewant Singh collared and working it up to the M, I, end and hit a goal. The next instant he was on to the ball again and before the M. I. knew where they were, he hit a second goal. When the Chukker ended the game closed with this result:—Grasshoppers, 12 goals, Mounted Insfntry, nil.

SECOND GAME.

13TH HUSSARS VS. 26TH CAVALRY.

1 Mr. Steele	1 Mr. Chaytor.
2 Capt. Twist.....	2 Mr. Griffith.
3 Mr. Hind	3 Capt. Popham.
Back—Mr Dangar.....	Back—Mr. Moir.

UMPIRES.

Capt. Meynell and Capt. Davie.

1ST CHUKKER.—Soon after the start, the Hussars had the ball up to the 26th, and from where Dangar hit it behind the line, and on being hit out the 26th at once cleared with it to the opposite end, when Popham rushed in and promptly scored. Some very fast up and down play followed till the Hussars hit up to the 26th posts, and Twist lifted into goal, and then the Chukker ended. 26th Cavalry, 1 goal; 13th Hussars, 1 goal.

2ND CHUKKER.—The Hussars swept down the field from the centre and were at the 26th's posts in less than a minute, but before they could put the ball through Moir was on to it and clearing to the opposite end the 26th got it within shooting range, when Chaytor came up and hit it through. The next minute Hind took possession of the ball and hit up to Dangar, who took it up to the mouth of the 26th's goal and hit it in. Dangar was again on to the ball a minute later and drove it along to the 26th's end, but in striking for goal he hit wide, and shortly after a brilliantly played chukker ended—13th Hussars, 1 goal; 26th Cavalry, 1 goal.

3RD CHUKKER.—The Hussars ran away with the spheroid the moment it was thrown in, and Twist gettting on to it had a long range shot for goal and succeeded. The next minute the 26th were within an ace of scoring, but in letting drive for goal Popham sent the ball whigging up against the posts; but the 26th continued the attack and worried the Hussars at the latter's end for a couple of minutes, and until the chukker closed—26th Cavalry, nil; 13th Hussars, 1 goal.

4TH CHUKKER.—Coasting along from the east the Hussars worked the ball down to the 26th's end and from a melee at the mouth of the goal Twist shot it through. The Hussars now had four goals to their credit against the 26th's two. The latter had a narrow shave for goal a minute after the Hussars had scored their fourth, but they just missed the mark. A minute later, however, Chaytor got on to the ball and hit a goal. Soon after off-side against the Hussars and in hitting out from behind their line, they swept down the field clean up to the 26th's posts, where the chukker ended—26th Cavalry, 1 goal; 13th Hussars, 1 goal.

5LH CHUKKER.—Dangar was the first to get on to the ball and to drive it on to mid-field, from where it was taken on by Twist up to within shooting range of the 26th's posts, and then drove it in. The next instant the Hussars were away with the spheroid again in a drenching shower and a second goal in less than five minutes was scored on point of time. 26th Cavalry nil; 13th Hussars 2 goals.

6TH CHUKKER.—Returning from the centre the 26th carried the ball to the Hussars' end, but before they could find a chance to score the Hussars were on to the ball and ran away with it to the opposite end and immediately hit a goal. Some sticky in the centre followed, till the 26th got away with the ball right up to within shooting range, but an attempt to score was frustrated by Twist, who forged to the front and hit the ball out of danger; but the very next instant the 26th had the ball back at the Hussars' posts and Moir scored on point of time. The game finally ended thus:—13th Hussars, 7 goals; 26th P. W. O. Cavalry, 4 goals.

THIRD GAME.

POONA GYMKHANA VS. POONA HORSE.

1 Capt Paterson	1 Capt Grimshaw
2 Mr Watson.	2 Capt Lucas
3 Graham	3 Mr Hildebrand
Back—Major Martin	Back—Gulam Hussain

UMPIRES:

Colonel Lagan Home and Capt Bingham.

1ST CHUKKER.—The Poona Horse were the first to get away with the ball from the throw in, and within a minute of the start hit a goal. The next instant the Poona Horse were again in front of the Gymkhana posts, when Lucas attempted a shot for goal, but missed, and then Graham, finding the ball, hit it up to the centre. With some fast up and down play the chukker ended in—Poona Horse, 1 goal; Poona Gymkhana, nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—From the throw in the Poona Horse swept down to the Gymkhana end, but before they could get near enough to goal, Martin was on to the ball, and hittig it up to Paterson the latter carried it down to the Poona Horse's end and hit a clean goal. A minute later Gullam Hussain was on to the ball and hit it up to the Gymkhana posts, but before anything could happen the chukker wound up. Poona Horse, nil; Poona Gymkhana, 1 goal.

3RD CHUKKER.—Soon after the start the Poona Horse had the ball up at the Gymkhana end, where Hilderbrand attempted an angular shot for goal, but it went wide, and Graham swooping down on it, hit it to the centre, from where Paterson carried it on to the Poona Horse's territory, but before he could score the Duffadar pushed up and hit the ball out of danger. The next few minutes were characterised by fast gallops up and down the field, till the Poona Horse hit up to the Gymkhana end and shot a goal on point of time.—Poona Horse, 1 goal; Poona Gymkhana, nil.

4TH CHUKKER.—Breaking away from the centre the Poona Horse ran the ball to their opponents' end, from where the Gymkhana hit it back to the centre, and then carried it up to the Poona Horses's end, where they were within an ace of scoring, but Hildebrand came up, and with a long drive sent the ball flying down to the opposite end. With another minute's uneventful play, the chukker ended—Poona Horse nil; Poona Gymkhana, nil.

5TH CHUKKER.—With a clean sweep down the field the Gymkhana had the ball well within shooting range of the Poona Horse's goal, but Paterson in attempting to score just missed. The next instant, however, the Gymkhana were again on to the ball, and having a chance at the mouth of the goal Watson galloped up and hit it through for the Gymkhana. The two teams were now playing on level terms, and they continued to do so till the chukker closed—Poona Horse, nil; Poona Gymkhana, 1 goal.

6TH CHUKKER.—The Poona Horse raided the Gymkhana end from the start and soon got within range of the latter's posts, when a foul was given against the Gymkhana, but the penalty shot went an inch off the mark. The Poona Horse, however, continued the attack and two minutes before the end Gulam Hussain hit the winning goal. Result—Poona Horse, 3 goals; Poona Gymkhana, 2 goals.

THE POONA REGATTA.

Madras Crew in Training.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 7.

The Madras crew which is to row Poona on Saturday has shown considerable improvement during the past week. Yesterday they rowed the course under favourable circumstances in better time than had been anticipated. Wilson started with a lively stroke and was well backed up by his crew until they reached the point opposite the Adyar landing stage, where Brigstocke's four were in readiness to pull them over the rest of the course. The crew was constituted as follows:—Bow—J. F. Graham: 2, C. L. Scott; 3, C. R. Watkins; stroke—F. H. Wilson; cox—C. M. Dawson.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Petang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 7th September 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil.	...	Nil.	...
Teheran ...	7	12	30 p. m.	2	26
Suez	7	2	40 p. m.	0	4

NOTICES.

Cable Djedda Souakim interrupted (28-7-08).
Cable Assab Massouat interrupted (29-7-08).
Moulmein Route to Siam via Kanburi interrupted beyond Indian Frontier (5-9-08.)
Moulmein Route to Siam ... Sheng Right (7-9-08.)

A DOCTOR'S INQUEST ON LIFE.

The Psychology of Success

Dr. Thomas Claye Shaw, F. R. C. P., has been holding an inquest on life, and here follow some of verdicts, as given to the Medical Graduates' College and Polyclinic, in London, and reported by the "Lancet." Dr. Shaw is Lecturer on Psychological Medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

"Success may be defined as the accomplishment, the realisation, of what was willed or wanted, the ripe fruition of the well-tended tree," he said. "It is the tomb of energy, the collapse of strife, and the satisfied goal of ambition.

"Success often comes from the most unlikely materials, because we cannot always predicate just what is wanting to make a thing a success; it may be a sudden presentation or ideal, or an opportunity, or some unexpected combination of circumstances. The failure of one individual or group of persons may mean the success of another by the withdrawal of opposing but powerful and dangerous impediments, and even a purposed failure may be the cloaked means of success, as when a man goes bankrupt and then rises from his ashes freed from encumbrances and ready to soar to the empyrean.

LIFE'S BLUE RIBBONS.

"One often hears of various 'blue ribbons' which are the local signs of success. I suppose that the blue ribbon of medicine is to be President of the Royal College of Physicians; of surgery, to be the President of the Royal College of Surgeons; of science, to be President of the Royal Society; in politics, to be Prime Minister; in art, to be the President of the Royal Academy; but what is the criterion of success in literature with its subdivisions of poetry, fiction, and history.

SUCCESS OF £ S. D.

"Here, though there is much competition, there is no office which can confer the cachet of preeminence; this is left to the arbitrament of public opinion, which adjudicates in very different ways according to the particular section which is appealed to, even the professional critics being rarely unanimous in their decisions. Coming to the muscular world, success here is more easily determined, for though, of course, there are certain mental attributes which are necessary adjuncts, there are yet standard records, and these show that there are people who do what no others have done before, whilst the same can scarcely be said of mental successes, though as to what is called a 'moral success,' the fact that it is but a success in name, without solid accompaniments, indicates that it is generally a failure.

"The usual estimates of success are expressed in the terms of £ s. d., or of social position, or in self-satisfaction, and this objectivity or subjectivity may be taken as a fair exponent of what happens, though true appreciation of the result is not always reached; for instance, a man may succeed to his own satisfaction (subjective) in doing what he has aimed at, but his is an unappreciated potential, he makes no money by it, and the public may pass it by, but to the man himself his mind a kingdom is, and so another may become objectively conspicuous by his wealth and the homage accorded to him, but subsequently he may feel that he has failed, and if he has missed contentment with his original objective there is no doubt that he has really failed.

WANT OF CONTENTMENT.

"This want of contentment may even turn what was a success into a failure. Not satisfied with what really is a good thing and in all ways sufficient, a man tries to augment his results, but loses what he has acquired, because he has not rightly appreciated the time to stop. Actors and singers often commit the fatal error of continuing the emotional elation of achieved success, not recognising that their potential is exhausted and that they are really by working an exhausted mine proceeding on the direct route which leads to failure. So one sees in the reluctance of men to drop their work after compulsory retirement at a comparatively early age the same spirit of desire for the following-up of a so-far successful career, whereas the results show that it is generally best not to attempt too much, especially if it means taking on new work, which always involves strain.

MEN TALK OF ENNUI.

"Men talk of the ennui of having nothing to do, but it is scarcely complimentary to the man himself to think that he has no resources or occupation other than the continued monotonous reflex of what has been his life's work. Every intelligent man ought to be able to fill up his leisure by occupations derived from the side-chains of his former duties. It makes one almost suspect that men really shirk the idea of dropping the so-called 'work' which has become an easy reflex in the contemplation of having to look around for fresh fields in which new energy has to be employed. One finds on circumspection that most very successful men have been those who knew how to delegate to others much of what had to be done—of being able, as it is said: 'to make others work for them.' I admire such men: such a power denotes the absence of jealousy and the possession of the intelligence to see that whilst it is really easier to fill up one's time by work which has become a second nature, it is positively bad in principle because the time is wasted which might more profitably be employed for new developments.

DELEGATING WORK.

"I know some men who are voted by their fellows to be hard taskmasters because they place on the shoulders of their subordinates much of the work which is their own function, but I admire those men who can load others with their own burdens, because I see how they are laying down the foundations of future successes by employing these docile donkey-engines. One hears it said 'How hard so-and-so works, how he slaves for hours!' I know that very often this much-belauded person is nothing but a lotus-eating fool, wasting the time by basking in an indolent atmosphere thinking that he is doing his duty whilst all the time he is a doddering common-place person, cramped and borne down by the weight which ought to be put on the shoulders of those who are standing by and laughing at him because of their immunity.

UNINTERESTING PROMINENT PEOPLE.

"I have often observed how very uninteresting in private life are many persons of great prominence in literature and art; yes, and in science too. The reason is obvious. Nowadays there is such great competition for new ideas or vagaries that writers cannot afford to give clues to possible successes to others, and so men who have achieved or are well on the road to successes will sit silently absorbing all that is being said or done around them, taking everything but giving nothing. I remember a great society entertainer whose sallies provoked peals of laughter from his audience, but privately he was a most tiresome person, sitting and quietly assimilating any atmosphere in which he happened to be placed or had purposely thrown himself into, but conspicuous by a marked absence of reciprocity, chewing the cud of absorbed coruscations of fancy from others only to distribute them when the proper time arrived. Does the teacher or lecturer live who gives all his best to his pupils? The latter know that they are conversant with all he has taught them, but he has generally kept something up his sleeve.

ON ADDERS.

The curator of the Kelvingrove Museum at Glasgow wrote to me lately, saying that he had a standing and substantial reward for an adder, dead or alive, measuring over 30 inches. I have not heard that the reward has yet been claimed, though the harmless grass-snake with the yellowish ring around its neck has been known to attain the length of four feet. Both species are far commoner than is generally supposed, though they are not always seen even by moor and heath rangers, owing to their habit of gliding swiftly and noiselessly away to cover when approached. There was a time when adders were most persistently hunted by men who did nothing else, and who obtained a good living out of the preparation and sale of adder's oil. To-day any gamekeeper would fain see the last of these reptiles killed in the interests of game-preserving, for not only are eggs and the squabs of game birds liable to attack, but no shooting man likes to walk or let his dog run where adders abound. Both the adder and the grass-snake have been ousted from many areas by the march of agriculture, which has effected the reclamation of their breeding grounds. The big grass-snake is more partial to low-lying tracts containing swampy, reedy pools, where it may often be seen swimming not unlike an eel; the adder, too, is found in such districts, but it more commonly affects drier situations of copsewood, where lousewort, rosebay, willow-herb, heather, bracken, and silver-stoled birks are at home. At any rate, it follows up the creatures which form its lawful prey, such as ants' pupæ, innumerable insects eggs of ground-nesting birds, nestlings callow and fledged, frogs and possibly tods, wood-mice, meadow-voles, water-voles, rats, and lizards where there are any. It swallows its prey alive, for the gullet, stomach, and whole body are considerably distensible, while the gastric juice is a solvent for even bones and teeth. Always shy of food offered to it in captivity, the adder has been known to sulk for two months without taking a morsel.

A northern adder-catcher and I struggled one day through thick undergrowth with little clearings, each a little world in itself to hundreds of beasties rarely if ever seen in the lanes and fields. We were anxious to catch a "record" adder of 29 or 30 inches, never having found one of more than 26½ inches, and that was the best which I have ever seen. Our first adder was basking in the sun, at the risk of being pounced upon by birds of prey or receiving a nip and a nibble from some hedgehog with the impenetrable armour of spines. It probably was susceptible to a slight tremor of the ground caused by our footsteps, for it roused itself and glided away swiftly into cover. Chateaubriand tells us: "It is impossible to say where his [the adder's] locomotive power lies, for he has neither fins nor feet nor wings; yet he flits like a shadow, he vanishes as if by magic, he reappears and is gone again, like a bright azure vapor or the gleam of a sabre in the dark." Proceeding in the direction of a broom-clad bank which was golden with magnificent butterfly-like blossoms, we discovered our second adder coiled up fast asleep, beside a big bush. My companion whistled, chuckled and stirred the bush and the adder awoke and looked straight up at us with its copper-coloured eyes. Needless to say, a northern adder has no basilisk eye to fascinate its prey; the reptile is perfectly harmless unless teased or trodden on; it attacks its prey silently and surreptitiously, but on being disturbed by an enemy it simply uncoils its lithe body and forthwith glides away, apparently in fear. In the present case the adder catcher outpaced his quarry and pinned it to the ground with a crotched hazel wand, easing the implement just sufficiently to let the animal rear and coil round it for a few inches, hissing all the time and raising its two poison fangs to strike. He then offered it a bob of red rag tied to a smaller stick, at which it bit viciously enough to cause an emission of venom, which is a clear fluid of a salivary character. But he did not make the very common mistake that an enraged adder will exhaust its store of venom with each sharp bite or that there are long intervals in which the reptile is comparatively harmless owing to the glands in which venom is secreted being inactive. As a matter of fact, an adder is never as harmless as a grass-snake, and it often makes use of its venom several times a day; the poison is secreted continuously in two modified salivary glands behind the eyes. Warnings of the kind are greatly needed, because I have seen a little monster handled freely many a time after the emisson, and I must confess that I have allowed an adder, while still in the possession of its fangs, to lick my hand and cheek with its flickering, thread-like tongue, which is forked at the tip. This tongue is a feeler, but not a "sting" as commonly supposed, the touch of it being as light as gossamer—too light in fact, to be felt. It is darted rapidly in and out in a manner calculated to beguile insects.

My friend surprised six adders within the space of two hours, pinning them to the ground with his crotched wand. One malingerer who feigned death he took up and examined with too little caution, for when he set it down and retired a few paces it made a desperate attempt to get away. He then gripped it between the prongs of his rod, just easing the tool sufficiently to let it glide into one of his canvas bags with running draw-string, observing that if he had chopped the "varmint" in two some spark of life would have remained in the tail-end until about an hour after sunset. He said that he was able to remove an adder's fangs without the use of his fingers or any tool whatsoever. The fact is, they are so brittle, tubular and semi-transparent that it is a wonder they are not broken oftener; and in any case there are one or two pairs of almost rudimentary fangs, in graduated sizes waiting to be developed if the old pair fails. For business reasons the old adder-catcher preferred to keep his reptiles intact, and he even went so far as to say that he dare handle any of them with impunity before they were disarmed, as he pretended to be quite proof against the effects of the venom. He admitted having had a very severe bite once, but he had recovered from it within a week, using only whisky internally and an ointment from adder's oil externally.

A rat struck by an adder, or any other creature of its size, would die in a few minutes, and almost painlessly, of suffocation. In the case of a dog or a sheep, both of which have been known to attack adders at sight, are victim's life might be spared if the venom were not injected into an important blood-vessel; yet it has to be admitted that many Scottish sheep have succumbed after being bitten immediately above the hoof. Five adult persons are reported as having died from this cause during the last five and forty years, and there have doubtless been other victims, especially children running about barefoot. A man with a really strong constitution will feel the effects baleful, and, if he be wise and does not wish to spend a few weeks in bed, he will be treated at once by a medical practitioner. The symptoms are a swollen limb, with violent vomiting, difficult breathing, failing voice, cramp, general prostration, and feeble pulse; and there may be semi-coma, delirium or even convulsions. All this is bad enough, but the venom of our northern species is not as violent in its action as that of the southern species. We have cause to be thankful that the horn viper and the little carpet viper are unknown in this country, but from all accounts our rather rare little red viper, which appears to be coming into greater prominence, is a worse species to have dealings with than the common adder.

HARWOOD BRIERLEY, in the "Manchester Guardian."

HOW THE YOUNG TURKS DID IT.

Behind the Scenes of a Revolution.

How—did a handful of Young Turks in this year 1908 upset without a shot the hoary injustice of their country, Turkey? Who were the men behind this amazing transformation? So far, we have heard of this and that being done, and yet of the men who really did it little is known in England.

WITHOUT WARNING.

"The exact character of the machinery by which the wonderful transformation was effected in Turkey has hitherto been to a great extent a mystery," says a "Times" leader. "The curtain rose suddenly upon a movement fully organised, imperious, determined and widespread. There had been vague rumours of impending complications, but Turkey is a land of rumours, and few people took the first faint whispers of a rising very seriously. Vienna, which is more closely in touch with Turkish affairs than any other great European capital, had no suspicion of the truth. The foreign Embassies at Constantinople, which might have been expected to discern the signs of the times, were equally in the dark. Their lack of information is not to be wondered at, however; for even the great Army of spies by which Yildiz Kiosk had surrounded itself failed to pierce the strict secrecy maintained by the leaders of the constitutional movement.

"A correspondent now in Salonika for

THE APOSTLE OF THE COMMON GOOD.

Appreciation of T. H. Green.

A striking appreciation of Thomas Hill Green, who may be called the apostle of the "Common Good," has been made by Professor J. H. Muirhead, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Birmingham, in a volume entitled "The Service of the State" (John Murray, 3s. 6d. net). Professor Muirhead introduces Green to us in a very picturesque way.

GREEN'S CONTEMPORARIES.

"When in 1875," he says, "I entered as an undergraduate at Balliol, there were three remarkable men in the college, all since passed away, but then at the height of their powers and reputations. Of these the master, Benjamin Jowett, exercised by far the widest influence over the college and in the outside world. He was like an atmosphere pervading the place and extending its pungent influence far beyond it. Wherever in the world a Balliol man was settled, there was a pupil of Jowett. Richard Lewis Nettleship exercised a magnetic charm on all who came in touch with him and was the best-loved man in the College—perhaps in the University. This was not merely due to the Union in him of the scholar and athlete, so dear to Oxford. There was intellectual grace and modesty about him that, while it prevented him from seeking or making disciples, won all men to him.'

GREEN'S INFLUENCE AT OXFORD.

"But undoubtedly the deepest influence was that of Thomas Hill Green. This was clear at the time from the impression he made upon the ablest men in the College. 'To other real or imagined great people in Oxford,' writes one, 'I took off my hat, but before Green I felt as if I could take off not the hat only but also the head.' It has since been proved by the effect of his teaching on the whole intellectual and social movement that has marked the close of the nineteenth century. Yet the course of this influence was by no means obvious at the time.

"To many of his contemporaries he appeared merely a somewhat eccentric college tutor who wasted his time in attending unprofitable parochial discussions of the City Council, of which he was a member, or starting evening schools for working men in the slums of St. Clement's. To others he was a dry metaphysical lecturer who wasted the time of his pupils in minute and wiredrawn criticism of England's greatest thinkers, expressed with an obscurity of style which rivalled that of his favourite hero, Sir Harry Vane, of whom it was said by Baxter that his unhappiness lay in this, that his doctrines were so cloudily formed and expressed that few could understand them, and therefore he had few disciples."

THE GREATEST FORCE OF HIS TIME.

"What in reality made him the greatest force of his time in the University was just the union in him of these two elements, the citizen and the idealist philosopher—not as accidentally combined in a man distracted between them, but as organically united with each other. To him an ideal was no creation of an idle imagination, metaphysics no mere play of the speculative reason. Ideals were the most solid, and metaphysics the most practical thing about a man. On the other hand, practice was no conventional round of tasks, but the opportunity of giving expression to ideas, of clothing them with substance as we clothe our thoughts in language."

The aim of Professor Muirhead's book is to show more fully what the union of the two meant to Green himself, and by what potency in its ideas they have entered into the spirit of our own time, and hold a place to-day as one of the chief directing forces in thought and action."

A GOOD TONIC.

We proceed to give some quotations from this very stimulating book, which is an excellent introduction to Green's teaching, and a bracing and necessary tonic for those who do not understand the obligations and meaning of human society.

"The dependence of the will of man in its divine service, says Professor MacCunn, "the constant presence in human life of universal spiritual principle lies at the core of Green's whole ethical and political thought."

THE MISTAKE OF INDIVIDUALISM.

"The essence of human life, and thus the deepest purpose of the will, is to be found," says Prof. Muirhead. "In the pursuit of an ideal of its own betterment, involving the betterment of the society of which each individual is only a part. The mistake of individualism had been that it took as its point of departure a conception of the will and of good as something merely personal and particular, with the result that law and social control in all its forms appeared in the light of a permanent menace to the free pursuit of individual ends. Starting from the opposite idea of the community of man's essential interests—the idea, as Green liked to call it, of a Common Good—we see the justification of the complete reversal of the perspective which he effected."

INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIAL GOOD.

"In origin and idea institutions are the repositories of man's ideas of social good, and even at their worst much more frequently ossifications of outgrown purposes and ideals than forcible intrusions from without. And what is true of particular institutions is true of the State as a whole. The State is not something different from organised society, but merely the name which we give it at the stage of its development at which it rises to the consciousness of its spiritual purposes and of the resources it possess for their furtherance."

"Man is a social being from the first, not only in the sense that he craves as a lonely individual for social intercourse, but that his individual ends are only attainable in and through some form of social organisation. There is no need, therefore, to beg the question of the origin of social obligation."

THE GREAT MAN.

"The great man," continues Prof. Muirhead, "is he who realises more clearly than others the existence and meaning of the deeper instincts of the nation or the race, 'that living will on "which its dark foundations rest.'" In him man's deeper purposes, which are for most of us a 'buried life,' come to self-consciousness, or at least rise sufficiently near it to become immediate motives.

"'He knows the hills where his life rose,
And the seas where it goes.'"

"What holds of the man of genius holds of ordinary men in their better moments. It has often been noticed how at great crises in the history of a nation or society, or when it is stirred by some event of more than common significance, the evil of habit and of everyday obtuseness to the true values of things seems to be momentarily lifted, ordinary interests and animosities are forgotten, and the soul of a people stands revealed to itself."

THE SPIRIT IN MAN.

"The general conclusion to which we are brought is that while no interpretation of man's life can be sound which disregards the force of circumstances as something far beyond the dispositions of his individual will, it is equally wide of the mark to conceive of civilisation in general—a fortiori of the form of social organisation represented by the State—as the product of forces acting from without. Whether looked at from the point of view of general philosophical theory, or from the point of view of the actual historical process by which it has been achieved, it is only rightly interpreted when recognised as the product of a spirit working in man that is greater than himself, and that is building better than he knows."

BY THE WAY.

"TARA OF THE KINGS."

The historic Hill of Tara, the residence of the kings of Ireland, where the Irish Parliament met long before the Parliament of Westminster was thought of, is to be subjected to a scientific examination and excavation. When the attempt was made some years ago to excavate the Hill a storm of opposition was raised in archæological quarters, and it had to be abandoned. The arrangements now proposed, in co-operation with Celtic societies, are such that the excavation could be thoroughly carried out without causing any disturbance of the fabric of the Hill. It is held by some archæologists that the famous mound holds the real Lia Fail, or Stone of Destiny, upon which the Irish kings were crowned. A portion of Tara is included in the County Meath estate of Earl Russell, whose grandfather—Lord John Russell—on being created an Earl in 1861 received it from the Duke of Bedford in order that the title might be worthily maintained.

PROFIT MAKING.

The shareholders in the business of Guinness, makers of stout, received a dividend of 20 per cent. and a bonus of 7 per cent. for the last year. By placing £2,500,000 from the reserve fund to the capital account, and distributing these as shares to existing holders, these shareholders received an additional bonus of 100 per cent. Huge profits on coal have also been made in 1907, and the first half of this year Insole's had paid 20 per cent. and Burnyeat, Brown and Co., 90 per cent. in the last five years.

A COLONIAL METHOD.

Dr. Smartt raised a discussion in the Cape Parliament about the Government's placing its insurance of Government property in England instead of with local agencies and offices. He pointed out that the local offices contributed in various ways to the revenue. Mr. Sauer, in reply, said that the reason was that the Government had been fleeced when it insured here. Negotiations were now pending.

WHAT IS WORSHIP?

"The Committee of Privileges of the Methodist Church has decided to contest the decision arrived at by the Midhurst Local Rating Committee. This authority has decided that in consequence of address having been given in the Midhurst Wesleyan Chapel on such topics as Licensing, Congo Reform, and Disarmament, that, therefore, the building has not been used exclusively for religious purposes and must be rated. To accept such a decision," says the "Brotherhood Journal," "would be to agree with the view that religion has no concern with the great moral and human interests which lie outside doctrinal theology, a view which we of the Brotherhood absolutely repudiate."

PERSECUTING THE JEWS.

"One of those amazing decrees that are constantly being promulgated in Russia," remarks the "Jewish World," "has just been issued. According to a Government circular, such Jews as are at present denied the right to live in the city of Moscow, are for the future forbidden to set foot, for, however, brief a period, on its holy ground, and even passage through the streets will be regarded as a transgression of the law. The effect of this order is that Jews, who are on their travels and who have to change trains at Moscow, will not be allowed to pass from one train to another. The moderate Russian journals confess themselves astonished at this new departure, and are asking whether the Government is prepared to construct a special railway for those Jews who are debarred from changing trains at Moscow. The only remedy for the situation seems to be that Jewish travellers in that district will have to take to airships. But one trembles to think of the consequences that would ensue should the airship suddenly take it into its head to make a descent in the middle of the forbidden city."

SOFT YOUNG MEN.

"Oh, how soft are the young men of to-day!" writes "Claudius Clear" in the "British Weekly." "A youth will come asking for an introduction to journalism. He gets it and is assigned a little work. He accomplishes two or three jobs, and then, when he is asked for, is found missing. The explanation is that, exhausted by his manifold labours, he has sought a holiday in the country. He has fond parents who came to the rescue and denounce the slaveholding methods of London editors. But in the twentieth century a young man without resources has a harder row to hoe than these young men who were born in the beginning of the last century—much harder."

THEY NEVER THINK.

"Nowadays there is a huge mob of people who can read. They never think, and they will not buy anything that is not as obvious and as trashy as can possibly be. It is they who have to be catered for and many journals for the intellectual suffer thereby, while the whole character of journalism tends to go down. Besides, even the well-educated are in these days much hurried and much worried. They have not the immense leisure and tranquillity that once prevailed. They have to catch trains and speak through telephones, and they are generally so jostled and so hustled that in the rare moments when they read they cannot use their minds, and must be helped by pictures and by all the devices of sensational journalism. I am no pessimist about journalism, or anything else, but we have to recognise the facts. There are forces, however, perceptibly working for a better state of things, and the prospect is decidedly hopeful."

IF YOU HEAR BOTH SIDES

"There was a kind of critic of the co-operative movement who used in the old days to point to the small total of the affiliation fees and to say, 'If there was any real enthusiasm in the movement that total would be larger.' The public has so many things to listen to," says the "Irish Homestead," "from the music of the spheres to the cricket on the hearth, with all that lies between those extremes in the way of earthquakes, dynamite explosions, platform oratory, infant protests against over-feeding or under-feeding, and other sounds, pleasant and unpleasant, that it is very rarely it catches the reply to any statement made. The world is listening to something else by the time the answer is on the air. It is almost always enough for the world to hear one side of a question. If it heard both sides it might have to go further still, and see the inside as well as the outside of things, and if it once got on the inside it feels that it might never be able to get out again on its gay, irresponsible flutterings on the surfaces."

A MEMBER of the Paris Institute, who has just returned from Egypt, tells a story concerning the mummy of Rameses II., the legendary Sesostries, which was recently discovered, and sent to the Museum at Cairo. At the entrance to the town the toll-keeper would not allow the mysterious bundle to pass in. The circumstances were explained to him, but the native official knew nothing of Rameses II., and insisted upon examining the contents. Loosening a bandage he broke off and tasted the tip of the dead monarch's ear. "Salt fish, and let us have no more nonsense," he exclaimed, and Rameses II passed into the museum.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ON THE EVE OF AUTUMN.

A walk through the ateliers of the best known tailors at this time of year is not as dull as it sounds, writes our lady correspondent, for although few coats and skirts are being ordered at the moment, their day is all before them, and the heads of English establishments are endeavouring to evolve from the chaos of new fashions those which they think they can induce their customers to accept. For even if the Englishwoman likes to wear what is being worn in Paris and Vienna, she insists on having it modified to suit her own peculiar style. Therein she shows her wisdom and her ever—increasing knowledge of what, for her, constitutes the art of looking well dressed. By slow and painful degrees the moneyed Englishwoman has arrived at the conclusion that the Parisienne can wear with consummate success an outfit in which the sedate islander only manages to look "outre."

AN ALARMING PROSPECT.

The craze for long, straight, limp lines that came in with the Empire dress and has been perpetuated by the Directoire coat and skirt shows no sign of abating and we shall wear our clothes inordinately long all the autumn and winter, and without a trace of stiffening. That the style can be an infinitely graceful one I am not concerned to deny, but I regret its inevitable universal acceptance for the sake of the woman who goes on foot or in motor-omnibuses and tubes, and to whom even a taxi-cab is a luxury not lightly to be indulged in. The badly-dressed English women are not nowadays those who dress elaborately, but those who dress elaborately at the wrong times, and in the wrong places. And the Directoire skirt, at all events, will be all wrong outside a carriage, a wedding reception, a restaurant, and the like. I shall hate to see it—for their sakes—upon lady typists in the City, although it seems hard that the women who work for their clothes should be the women who have to deny themselves.

THE CULT OF THE TARTAN.

Skirts of one material and coats of another will attain to a greater popularity during the next few months than has been the case at any time within the memory of the present generation. The skirt of striped material has by no means outlived its vogue, but many women are discovering a partiality for checks and tartans that will probably be carried to some lengths before it evaporates. There is a certain amount of merit in checks or plaids provided they are not used for coats, and I distinctly liked a tailor-made that was being sent off to a sportswoman in Inverness-shire. The skirt was tartan in dull blues and greens and purples, and the long-tailed coat of plain blue cloth was slightly trimmed with the tartan, the waistcoat being likewise expressed in the same material. The shirts to be worn with this were soft flannel or silk. It was, of course, a tailor-made for hard wear, but the woman who will display it on her trim person is always well in the forefront of the modes.

CLOTHS AND SILKS OF CHANGING HUE.

Shot effects are also being experimented with and, odd as it sounds, some really excellent results have already been achieved in tweed and serge and cloth. A purple cloth shot with brown, made up as a skirt and allied to a coat of either brown or purple silk or plain cloth looks remarkably well. I have also seen a skirt that combined shot silk and plain cloth rather successfully, and a changeable silk coat worn with a plain cloth skirt makes in the direction of smartness. Most of the very best tailor-mades for town wear will boast Directoire coats of silk plentifully braided and much trimmed with buttons, and some in velvet may be chosen. No tailor-made that respects itself, be it for morning wear or more ceremonial occasions, will be seen with sleeves shorter than full length (one-button gloves are to be put on the market, by the way) but the kimono-like shoulder effects seem likely to last until the spring.

AUSTRALIAN MARRIAGE LAW REFORM.

Bill Before the Legislative Council.

In the Legislative Council at Melbourne, on the 20th ultimo., further consideration was given to the Marriage Act 1908 in committee. When the House adjourned on Tuesday of last week, clause 2 had been reached. The effect of this clause is to make it illegal for any minister of religion to celebrate a marriage unless the parties have given him notice of their intention at least three days beforehand. On Mr. Harwood's motion, it was provided that notice given by one of the parties—instead of both of them, as laid down in the bill—should be sufficient. On the same member's motion, the following words were added at the end of the clause:—

"But such notice may be dispensed with in cases of emergency by permission being previously obtained from any justice duly appointed a guardian of minors authorised to give consent to the marriage of minors, and every such justice is hereby authorised at his discretion to give such permission."

The Minister of Education, who had charge of the bill, wanted to amend clause 2 still further. He desired to add the words, "The notice above referred to shall be posted up in a conspicuous place near the front door of the church or building in which the marriage is to be celebrated." He quoted from the remarks of the Chief Justice on a recent case, in which a girl of eighteen was married at a few hours' notice, and without the knowledge of her parents, to a scoundrel, who promptly deserted her. The object of his amendment was to give greater publicity, and thus prevent these secret and undesirable marriages.

Mr. Balfour objected to the further amendment, and argued that the three days' notice would be sufficient.

Mr. Evans also opposed the amendment. The marriage might be arranged to take place in a cottage home; were they to have all the houses of Melbourne so placarded? It seemed to him that the idea was merely to advertise people who wanted to get married.

The Minister for Education: We generally advertise ourselves when we get married. (Laughter.)

Mr. Evans said the proposition of the Minister was ridiculous.

After further discussion, the Minister of Education again urged that the amendment he had moved would be useful as a check upon dishonest clergymen. If it were considered objectionable that John Smith or Jemima Brown should have their names put up on a building as people about to marry—

Mr. Evans: It is very objectionable.

The Minister for Education said the only objections he could see were sentimental ones. (Laughter.) On the other hand, there were practical benefits.

Mr. Miller remarked that they seemed to be going out of their way to discourage marriage under this bill, and to make it more difficult. It was true there were hasty and ill-assorted marriages, but there would aways be some of those, despite any legislation. (Hear, hear.) They would be rectified by the court, and he thanked heaven there was a divorce court. He opposed the amendment.

The amendment of the Minister was negatived on the voices. The succeeding clause was amended, on Mr. Harwood's motion, by the addition of words providing that a minister offending against the provisions of the act, and celebrating marriages without due notice given, might, in addition to the maximum fine of £20, "be suspended by the Chief Secretary from celebrating marriages for any term not exceeding twelve months."

On clause 4 progress was reported, and further consideration of the bill was adjourned till next sitting.

THE TWO SERVICES.

It is now possible to outline the movements of most of the fleets and squadrons in home waters for the autumn. Taking the forces in their order of seniority, the Channel Fleet is to remain at Portland until September 16, when Lord Charles Beresford will take his battleships on a cruise, after which they will do the rest of the annual firing. To-day the Atlantic Fleet leaves Berehaven for a cruise along the Irish Coast, preparatory to the departure of the ships for Gibraltar. Here the fleet will spend about two months during which the gunlayers' tests, battle practice, and night firing will occupy attention. Following the course adopted two years ago, the Atlantic Fleet, provided international affairs are in a peaceful state, will be brought home for Christmas, the ships arriving at their home ports about December 19. Meanwhile the Second Cruiser Squadron, which is affiliated to the Atlantic Fleet, will have visited South Africa, and by the time it returns to England, Rear-admiral Sir Percy Scott, who now commands this squadron of four ships, will be the senior of his rank, and on promotion will, it is assumed, relinquish the appointment to which he has just been transferred.

SEA TIME.

Activity will also prevail during the next two months in the Home Fleet, the units of which are now spending more time away from their respective home ports than at any period since this force was organised on its present basis. The fully commissioned battleships and cruisers belonging to the Nore Division have been scattered since the manœuvres, the majority of the ships being in Scotch waters for firing exercises. The Devonport Division is also about to leave its base for the Firth of Forth, and the ships will not be seen again at the Western port until October. Between now and Christmas the Portsmouth Division will also spend some time at sea, so that altogether the Home Fleet ships will have been tethered less to their respective harbours than in previous years.

STRENGTHENING THE NORE FLEET.

The only feature in connection with the Home Fleet which provokes adverse comment is the slowness of the process of bringing the Nore Division to its full standard of strength. This, when attained will consist of the "Dreadnought," "Agamemnon," "Lord Nelson," "Invincible," "Indomitable," and "Inflexible." Of these only one half have joined up, viz., the "Dreadnought," "Agamemnon" and "Indomitable." It was hoped that the "Lord Nelson" would have been handed over to the authorities before the close of the last financial year, but labour troubles have retarded her completion. However she is to be docked in September, and as soon as the acceptance trials have concluded she will replace the "Magnificient" as flagship of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Stanley Colville, C.B. The "Inflexible" has carried out her contractors' trials and should soon be found in the Nore Fleet but the "Invincible" has still to undergo her trials. She will, therefore, be the last of the new ships to join the fleet at the Nore and pending her arrival the "Victorious" will be recommissioned recently "for temporary service" with Rear-Admiral Colville's division.

THE NEW TORPEDO GUN.

There is little comfort to be found in the signs of the times for those who would see swords turned into ploughshares; for the study of the art of killing is as closely pursued as at any time during the history of man. War in the air above has long been the theme of imaginative military writers, while the submarine is the weapon of those who fight in the waters beneath. But according to one of those tall reports which periodically reach us from that land of great things America, the submarine is now to be supplemented with a weapon which, if promises are kept, may make the destruction of battleships that cost two millions sterling apiece, so easy and certain, that it wil be madness to build them, and the struggle for supremacy will have to be fought out between airships in the sight of all men. That time is not yet, and the new torpedo gun, to which reference is made, has yet to prove itself the weapon which is described to be by those whose wishes may be father to their thoughts. This new weapon is said to consist of three parts. There is first, the torpedo itself, which when launched, merely carries the gun up to the side of the ship under attack; then comes the gun, which discharges a projectile through the thin bottom-plates of the vessel; and finally, there is the projectile itself, that is filled with high explosive material, and is burst by means of a fuse when it has found its way through the plates into the very vitals of the ship such as her engine-room or magazines. These operations look quite logical, sequential, and effective on paper; but that is the most that can be said of them for the present.

HOME-INDIAN STAFF COLLEGES.

One great object which soldiers have and ought to maintain in view, is community of feeling between regiment and regiment, corps and corps, one branch of the Army and another, one school and another, whereby unity of doctrine and mutual understanding may be fostered and maintained. It was feared in many quarters, when the Indian Staff College was brought into existence by the energy and foresight of Lord Kitchener, that the graduates of Quetta would get more than their fair share of Indian Staff appointments.

Happily, from the very beginning, a determined effort was made, both at home and in India, to bring the Quetta and Camberley establishments near together, and an examination of the "Army List" will show that apprehension was unjustified. As a matter of fact, the two establishments are coming to be regarded as part of the same organisation and we hope they will so continue. Many more candidates from India are now competing for Camberley than was recently the case, and in the "Army List" no distinction is made between the graduates of the two establishments. Everything works for greater unity, for both colleges are engaged in the same task of training staff officers for one Imperial Army, Lord Kitchener, who instituted the Quetta establishment, has reason to feel gratified at its success. At the Indian Staff College dinner his Excellency rightly described the institution as one in which soldiers learn how to learn, and how to delight in learning, so that when they leave they may throughout their service keep thoroughly proficient and study those deep sources of knowledge of the art of war for which time at the College may not be available.

IRREGULARITIES OF PROMOTION.

We have spoken of unity of feeling between unit and unit, but it is impossible not to recognise that certain appointments recently made, are telling much in the opposite direction. If anything could enfore what we say to-day in a leading article, it would be such a condition of stagnated promotion as prevails in the Liverpool Regiment, through the posting to it of officers from disbanded battalions. There is a significant incident also in the West Yorkshire Regiment, to which a major of one of the disbanded battalions has been posted, taking his place in order of seniority in the rank he holds. But a cruel wrong is done, because, although the major in question has sixteen years' service, the officer now just below him, over whose head he has passed, has twenty-one and a-half years' service to his credit. The intrusion of this officer into the West Yorkshire Regiment cannot be pleasing to himself, and the effect is absolutely to deprive the officer next below him of all chance of succeeding to the command of either battalion of his regiment.

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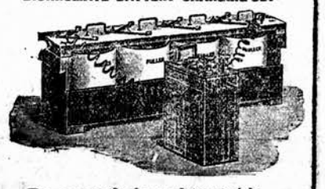

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Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be afflicted with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

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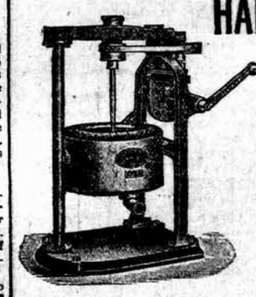

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Do you suffer from INSOMNIA? If so, try Horlick's. Sleep is Nature's sweet restorer.

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HORLICK'S is easily digested because of its method of preparation. At the same time it affords ample nourishment. Is assimilated fully and quickly into the system, and thus nourishes the body and builds up the constitution without any undue strain upon the digestive organs. Avoid all indigestible and non-assimilable foods, and so enjoy good health.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
163 Bars Silver..	3,00,018	London	International Bank
1 Box Gold Coins	7,297	Aden	O Heerjee
1 Bundle Sovs & half Sovs Gold Coins ...	1,500 / 2,495	do	H A B Mahomed
5 Rupees	600		
3 Packages Sovs and half Sovs & Gold Coins	48,495	Jedda	H A A Reza.
1 Case Sovs and half Sovs	7,500	do	The B & P S N Co

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is up by 26 3-4 lakhs.

Exchange :—

To-day's rates were steady for T. T. at 1s. 3 29-32d., for Demand at 1s. 3 15-16d., and for Credits 3 months' sight at 1s. 4 1-16d., at which latter rate there were some buyers but sellers shewed no anxiety to transact business. The rise in the price of Silver has advanced Far Eastern rates.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 1-16d. to 1-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	175 1-4

Government Paper :—

The market opened and closed steady for Cash at 95 9 and for Settlement at 95-7, with little or no business having passed, and Calcutta rates are quoted for Ready at 95-8 and for Forward (in a month) at 95-7. We quote :—

Cash ... . Rs.	95-9
1st Settlement ... ... „	95-7

Bullion :—

The London quotations for Silver on Saturday last were for Spot 23 7-8 and for Forward (two months) 23 15-16, representing rises of one-eighth and three-sixteenths, respectively; while the New York quotation was up 3-8 cent. at 51 5-8. The local market opened weak at 61-14 ex-duty for the coming settlement and fell to 61-10 in course of the day, the rate for October Settlement being a sixteenth lower, for which some business has been transacted in the bazaar. The rates for Bar Gold are given below.

We quote :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold		24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold		24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold		24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns		15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns		15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready		61	11	0
Ditto	1st Settlement ...	61	10	0
Ditto	2nd Settlement	61	9	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The American markets were closed on Saturday, and will also be closed to-day for Labour Day. Our market opened quiet but steady at Saturday's closing rates, but declined later on as buyers were holding back. Good Broach touched Rs. 221 1/2 and Fine M. G. Bengal, January delivery, was done at Rs. 175. Closing prices are as under, the market having again rallied.

For ready cotton the demand continues poor and as holders are anxious to unload, prices are easier. Only a small business was reported at Colaba.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	228	March-09
Good M. G. Broach	223	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	206/7	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Palgaon ...	199	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	191	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	191	„
Fine M. G. Oomras Fair Staple ...	183/9	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	182/3	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	180	„
Fine M. G. Khandesh	184-5	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	176	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	165	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales.
Total Imports	3,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·71	4·68	4·64	4·62
+01	+02	+01	+01

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
4·62	4·64	4·65	4·67	4·66
			+02	unchgd.

+01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steadier with rather more enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready...	Rs.	8 3 6	B. T.
New Crop. April-May ...	Rs.	7 10 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is steady with a moderate demand.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	...Rs.	8 1 0	B. T.
„ Yellow Gujerat	... „	9 4 0	„
„ Yellow Cawnpore	... „	8 15 0	„

Gingellyseed :—

Bold White 85 p. c., ...	... Rs.	43 8 0	D. J.
White Khandeish ...	... „	53 0 0	O. N.

Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	...Rs.	9 12 0	B. T.

Tone.—Firm and advancing.

Castorseed :—

Ready	...Rs.	30 4 0	

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	...Rs.	25 8 0	

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Ready	...Rs.	6 1 0	B. T.

Tone—Firm.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Apl.-May	... Rs.	5 2 0	R. T.
White Pissi 85 p. c. „	... „	5 7 6	R. T.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,467 1-2
India	63 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	53

Mills :—

David	330
Kohinoor	745
Manockji Petit	3,220

Presses :—

New Mofussil	635
Volkart's United ?	1,040

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	310
Badham Pile & Co	129
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	336 1-4
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,325
Marcks & Co.	135

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	565
Amritsar-Patti	114
Tapti-Valley	422 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	391	bales.
Wheat	3,431	cwts.
Linseed	429	„
Rapeseed	131	„
Gingellyseed	344	„
Poppyseed	62	„
Groundnuts	438	„
Castorseed	1,946	„
Rice	955	„
Myrabollans	2,325	„
Cottonseed	2,375	„
Mowraseed	1,380	„
Gram	467	„
Joowar	111	„
Maize	26	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 5th September, 1908, as compared with the statement of 29th August 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	August. 29. Rs.	Sept. 5. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	101,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	47,90,134	43,45,044
Public Deposits at Branches ...	50,52,842	47,19,799
Other Deposits ...	8,08,51,162	841,73,881
Post Bills ...	91,273	93,273
Sundries ...	17,18,027	17,73,164
Rs....	11,26,03,438	11,52,10,161
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,58,01,658	147,28,919
Other authorised Securities.	10,79,131	24,08,123
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	217,65,047	215,90,825
Loans do. do.	2,35,99,217	239,42,396
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,29,20,524	125,53,669
Dead Stock ...	3,11,315	3,11,680
Stamps ...	4,043	4,167
Bullion ...	3,03,411	2,88,059
Balances with other Banks.	9,14,333	7,94,163
Sundries ...	1,47,225	1,56,722
Cash ...	3,57,57,534	384,31,438
	11,26,03,438	11,52,10,161

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Returns for August.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 7.

The following are further returns, for last month:

Topuldodi—2,875 tons tailings, cyanided 315 ozs. gold.

Hutti—2,550 tons quartz crushed, yielded 1,024 ozs gold, 1,800 tons tailings, cyanided 170 ozs, making a total yield of 1,194 ozs, compared with 1,194 ozs in July.

ENGAGEMENT OF MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

The Press Association is authorised to state that a marriage has been arranged between Mr. Winston Spencer-Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, and Miss Clementine Hozier, daughter of the late Sir Henry Hosier, K.C.B., and Lady Blanche Hozier.

Mr. Churchill, who celebrates his thirty-fourth birthday on Nov. 30 next, has figured as soldier, war correspondent, author, and politician. He has seen service either as soldier or war correspondent in Cuba, South Africa, and Egypt, and has written several books on these campaigns, as well as a biography of his father, Lord Randolph Churchill. His mother is married to Mr. George Cornwallis West.

Sir Henry Hozier, the father of Miss Clementine Hozeir, died in February last year at Panama. He had a distinguished military career, serving in China and in Abyssinia, and on retiring from the Army was appointed secretary of Lloyd's, which past he held for thirty-two years with marked success.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1908-1909 :—

	Imports.	GOLD. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of July 1908—			
Weight in ounces	88,875	73,976*	2,899*
Value in rupees	55,86,038	45,40,248	10,36,750
To the end of the month of July 1908—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	5,27,915	224,859*	2,93,056*
Value in rupees	3,33,39,749	1,24,17,526	1,90,22,223
	Imports.	SILVER. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of July 1908—			
Weight in ounces	5,824,252	368,216*	5,315,936
Value in rupees	1,00,36,328	157,982	9,39,446
To the end of the month of July 1908—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	30,151,206	2,626,532*	27,625,674*
Value in rupees	5,36,35,968	49,89,984	4,86,45,984
	Imports.	TOTAL. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of July 1908—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	1,56,42,566	52,04,370	1,04,36,196
To the end of the month of June 1908—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	8,69,73,717	1,84,07,510	6,85,66,207

* Figures defective, the weight of certain postal parcels no being declared by post office.

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1908-1909.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD)

	In the month of July 1908. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1. Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	....	3,88,943	3,86,943
2. Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ...	29,37,057	8,37,935	37,74,992
3. Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees ...	.....	.....	.....
4. Purchased Bullion received for Govt coinage ...	.....	.....	.....

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD).

	To end of the month of July 1908. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1. Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	....	39,28,187	39,28,187
2. Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ...	54,21,618	38,08,539	93,30,157
3. Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees ...	.....	.....	.....
4. Purchased Bullion received for Govt coinage ...	.....	.....	.....

COINED AND EXAMINED.

	In the month of July 1908. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1 British dollars (Tale) ...	....	174,348	174,348
Straits dollars (Tale). ...	....	....	....
2 Rupees ...	.....	.....	.....
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees) ...	44,067	....	44,067

	To end of the month of July 1908. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1 British dollars (Tale). ...	.....	1,812,836	1,812,836
Straits dollars (Tale) ...	.....	.....	.....
2 Rupees	.....	8,45,883	8,45,883
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees) ...	21,93,507	....	22,02,057

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,467½
Bank of India ...	100	50	5 „	63½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 „ / 1½ „	63½ / 18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	5 „	53
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ...	100	100	14 „	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	465
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	155
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	630
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	15	615
Bombay United ...	200	200	20	560
Century ...	500	500	50	375
Central India ...	500	500	85	1,715
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Dhhoi Silk ...	500	500	70	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,185
Co-onation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	500	25	230
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	97
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Carrimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50	925
David	250	250	20	310
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	810
Empress	500	500	25	209
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,420
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	470
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	370
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	160
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	775
Kohinoor	500	500	25	745
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,400
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,220
Morarji Gocoldas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,025
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	Nil.	210
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	695
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	850
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	935
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	580
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 3,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	295
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	1,245
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,305
Textile	500	500	30	xd 1,165
Union (V. Gopalji) ...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India ...	1,000	1,000	2	520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co. ...	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	15
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	129
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 19,800
Bombay Burma New Issue ...	625	625	82½	xd 2,700
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	159½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nil.	141
Bombay Ice Mfg. ...	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	885
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company ...	O. 250 / P. 250	250 / 250	p. c. 6 / p. c. 6	236½ / 277½
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 210
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	500	175	yr. 14	xd. 295
Kurrachee Landing...	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co. ...	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co. ...	100	100	ii.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co. ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	450
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.o. 25	15
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited ...	O. 75 / £ 15 / D. 30 / P. 150	30	... / ... / ... / ...	dis. 12 / 51
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 280
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 34
Treacher and Co. ...	500	500	yr. 40	620

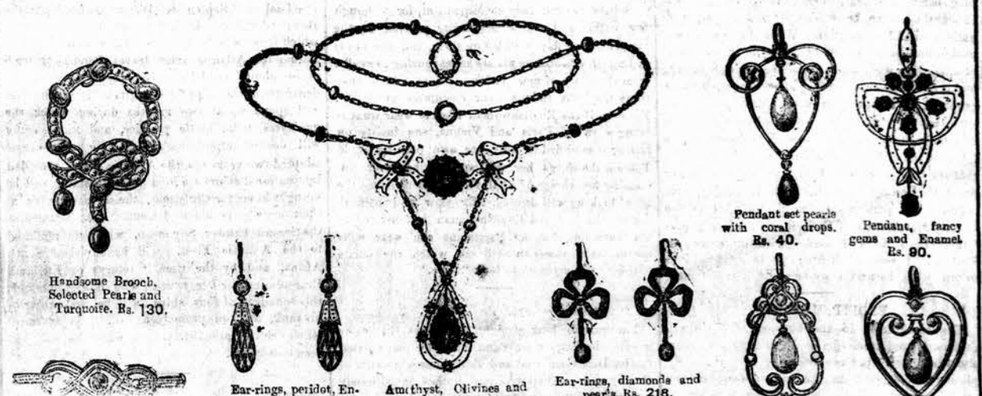
PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Gawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
Broach City	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French	500	500	35	xd 530
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Indian Cotton	135	135	11½	135
Khangamm	400	400	25	300
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile	175	175	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	25	280
N w East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	50	655
New Berar	500	500	40	500
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	500
Osmri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co	1,000	1,000	140	4,400
Sind	400	400	35	480
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	80	1,040
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	12	125

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ...	500	500	6 p. c.	565
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	114½
Tanti Vally Railway Company ...	500	500	4 „	xd 422
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5 „	xd 104

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.



Handsome Brooch, Selected Pearls and Turquoise. Rs. 130.

Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.

Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 188.

Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 218.

Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.

Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel Rs. 90.

Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.

Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.

Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.

Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50

Pendant, coral centre set. pearls Rs. 40.

Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 155

Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.

Set Blouse pins set pearls. Rs. 55.

Gold Hat Pin Rs. 10.

Pearl and Amethyst Necklet. Rs. 115.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,
Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,
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THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs 10.
Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15.

Guaranteed for three Years.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, 250 Rs.

Some Users: H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines. &c., &c.

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STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD.—AY. BYCULLA, and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Running up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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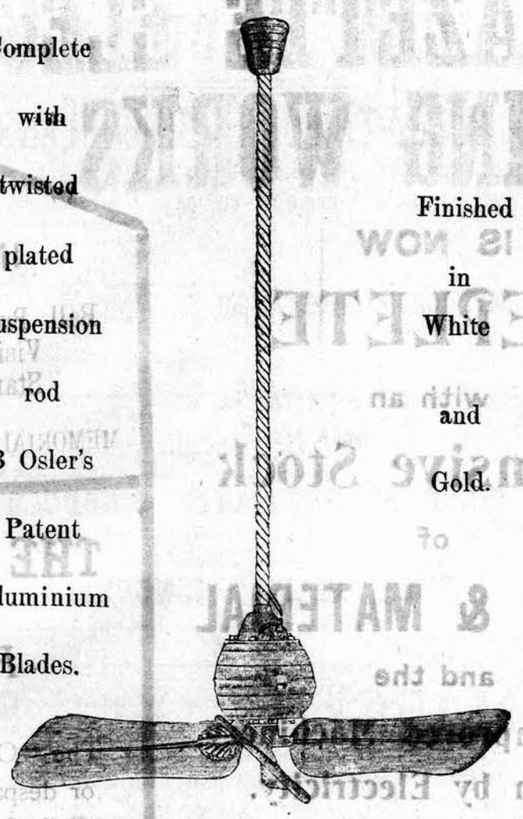

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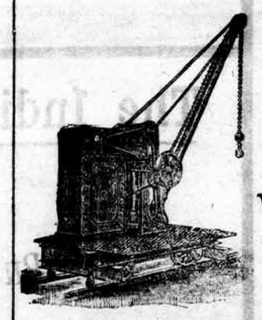

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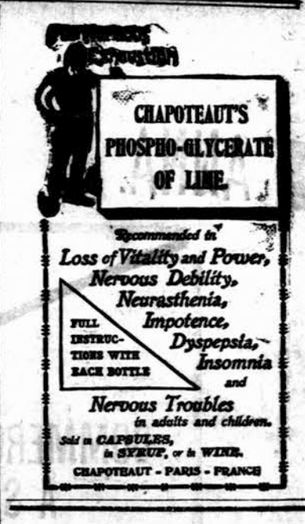
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